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PRIVY COUNCIL WILL SANCTION ASIA MINISTRY

Final Approval Expected at Regular Session October 28

COMMITTEE FAVORS PLAN

Government Will Put Measure Into Effect as Quickly As Possible

The proposal for the creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs which has already passed through the committee stage of the body will come up for final approval at the regular plenary session of the Privy Council on October 28.

Together with the above plan will be presented the plan for the unification of the administration of affairs in Japan Proper and overseas territories as well as the draft Imperial ordinances for simplifying and strengthening the nation's administrative machinery.

On Saturday afternoon the committee of the Privy Council, which had been appointed for the study of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry scheme and the measure for the unification of administration in Japan Proper and in the overseas territories, had approved the measures without change.

The committee dealing with these measures met for a second time at 10 a.m. on Saturday.

President Yoshimichi Hara of the Privy Council and Suyeo Horiye, Chief Secretary of the body, attended in addition to all the members of the committee.

The proceedings opened with a speech by Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, committee chairman, in which he reported the progress and results of the negotiations he had conducted with the Government on the measures. Following this, there was a discussion on the report of the chairman by the various members.

Utmost frankness was the feature of the discussion, with the members giving unreserved expression to their views on the measures.

The upshot of the discussion was complete agreement on the view which can be summarized as follows:

"The measures for the creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and the unification of the administration in Japan Proper and in the overseas territories which the creation of the Ministry will involve are considered absolutely necessary to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a decisively successful conclusion.

"The measures also are of utmost importance in the present stage of construction.

"The committee believes that the measures will meet the vital needs of the State.

"It, however, feels that the carrying out of the measures will involve an extremely important question. The Government is asked to ponder on this and to see that there is no mistake in enforcing the measures."

Meanwhile it was learned that the Government has completed preparations for the enforcement of the measures.

It is believed that a Cabinet meeting will be called, as soon as the Privy Council has approved the measures at the plenary session of the body on October 28 and adopt the measures as a matter of form.

After that things are expected to move more swiftly toward the enforcement of the measures, as the Government has a great desire to see them in effect as soon as possible.

The regular Cabinet meeting on October 27 is expected to decide the question of the time for the enforcement of the plan for the streamlining of administrative affairs.

Quezon's Condition Critical

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, October 23.—The condition of Manuel Quezon, ailing former president of the Philippines, is becoming serious, and his doctors have announced that Quezon is absolutely unable to leave his room according to a U.P. report from Washington.

Italian Envoy Arrives

Marquis de Marchio Taliani, Italian Ambassador to Nanking, accompanied by his wife, arrived in Fukuoka by air from Shanghai Saturday afternoon en route to Tokyo, reports Domei.

Pioneers of Firearms Honored at Services Held in Kagoshima

For those who pioneered in the production of the first firearms in Japan nearly 400 years ago, Kiosada Yaita, his daughter Wakasa, and Tokiasa Tanegashima, lord of the Tanegashima clan at that time, memorial services were held Saturday at the Yamagataya Embujo in Kagoshima. It was on August 25, 1543, that the captain of a Portuguese ship which sought refuge at Tanegashima Island presented the first gun ever seen in Japan to Lord Tokiasa of Tanegashima. With this gun as the model the Yaitas succeeded in manufacturing the Tanegashima gun, the first firearms ever produced in the nation. Dr. Luiz Esteves Fernandes, Portuguese Minister to Japan sent a personal message to the meeting.

AMERICA PREPARING FOR RAID ON DAKAR

Penetration of Liberia Said First Step; Darlan Visiting Port

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ISTANBUL, October 22.—The penetration of Liberia by the United States forces is said to aim at preparing for an offensive on Dakar in cooperation with the de Gaullist troops and also at holding securely the traffic routes to Egypt, West Africa, the Soviet Union and India.

Dakar, the Singapore of West Africa, where a French fleet including the battleship Richelieu is now lying at anchor, is vitally important to the Allies in their prosecution of the war generally and in their counter-attacks against the Axis' trade destruction warfare in particular.

Now Britain has constructed an air base at Bathurst, 70 kilometers south of Dakar, while the American forces have occupied military bases in Monrovia (Liberia), 100 kilometers from Dakar, in preparation for an encirclement of this French stronghold.

When the traffic routes to Egypt and West Asia via the Mediterranean and Cape Town came to be exposed to the direct menace of the Axis the United States and Britain as early as September, 1940, started the construction of a road between Cameroons in the north and Khartoum and another from Cameroons to French Equatorial Africa and further down to Bahr El Ghazal along the Nile. These roads have now been completed.

The de Gaullist troops are now building a road running from French Equatorial Africa to Sudan.

For the utilization of these roads if for no other purpose, America and Britain must secure control of West Africa as their base. Actually, however, a redistribution of Africa between America and Britain is going on, thus making the so-called Atlantic Charter a mere scrap of paper on their own will. This is to be interpreted as meaning that they are now in difficulties, political and military.

Darlan Visiting Dakar

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

VICHY, October 23.—Admiral Jean Francois J. Darlan, Commander-in Chief of the French army, navy and air forces, arrived in Dakar by air recently.

After a minute inspection of the defense equipment, Admiral Darlan invited the leaders of the French forces and conferred with them on the defense of Dakar, at the same time giving them instructions.

Admiral Darlan then inspected the French army and air forces in Dakar, after which he visited the battleship Richelieu and the other craft now lying at anchor at Dakar and encouraged the crews.

Reds Use U.S. Tanks

Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, October 24.—Reports reaching here reveal that among the numerous Red tanks destroyed recently by the German Forces in Stalingrad there have been many of American make.

Smuts Won't Visit U.S.

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, October 23.—Jan C. Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, has announced that he will not visit America, according to reports received from Swedish correspondents in New York.

FALL OF WUHAN SPEEDILY LED TO BRIGHT ERA

Caused Chiang to Flee Into Chungking, and Wang to Start Peace Move

JAPAN IS FIRMLY ROOTED

Remarkable Progress Already Made in Area—Administrative Organs Adjusted

Nichi Nichi

HANKOW, October 24.—It will be fully four years on October 27, since the Imperial Forces reduced Wuhan. The reduction of Wuhan finally forced the Chiang regime to flee to the interior to Chungking and was the turning point which led Wang Ching-wei and other leaders who had foresight enough to begin a peace movement. It was also the reduction of Wuhan and Canton which turned the China Affair into a long-term struggle. Why the occupation of Wuhan divided China into two is still a problem which remains unsolved.

At that time Chiang Kai-shek made up his mind for a long-term resistance against Japan, thinking that Japan's strength had gone the limit with the occupation of Wuhan and Canton and that he could lead the China Affair to a favorable ending for himself if he were to expand the China Affair into a struggle embroiling the whole world. But Chiang's ideas were wrong. Since that time, although the China Affair eventually turned into the War of Greater East Asia, Japan, by virtue of its five years of actual fighting training, was able to expel America and Britain from East Asia in six months, bringing the China Affair to its final stage. The Wuhan Triborough, together with the occupied areas around it, has become an advance base of operations to destroy Chungking.

Area Served as Base

Looking at the Wuhan area from the military standpoint, it served as the base for the Changsha campaign last autumn. And with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Imperial Forces, coordinating with the assault upon Hongkong, raised the Rising Sun Flag over Changsha again and threatened to penetrate to Chungking if ever the need should arise. In the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign, the largest operations in the China Affair, the Imperial Forces applied pressure on the enemy from the rear and succeeded in battering through the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway. The power of the Imperial Forces has caused the enemy to hide not only in the Wuhan area but throughout Central China.

Even during the three-months long Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign Chungking could do absolutely nothing in the Wuhan area although it had 41 divisions in the 5th Battle Zone north of Wuhan, 30 divisions near Yinchang in the 6th Battle Zone, and 27 divisions in the Hunan area in the 9th Battle Zone; a total of 98 divisions. By that it can be seen how powerfully established are the Japanese in this area, and at the same time how miserably deteriorated the enemy's power of resistance has become. That the enemy has placed 42 of its 106 divisions directly controlled by Chiang around the Wuhan area demonstrates how greatly it fears a thrust toward Chungking by the Imperial Forces.

Rapid Progress Made

The Wuhan area has also progressed remarkably in political construction. The Hupeh provincial government, which represents the National Government of China, will soon welcome its third anniversary, with peace already established and the organs of administration being adjusted rapidly. Especially since Yang Tai took office as Chairman of the Hupeh government, the evils of old China bureaucracy are being swept out, and together with the healthful conditions given provincial and city finances, matters are showing a desirable trend.

The replacement of the National Reserve Notes for the old fapi, which began on October 10, is a financial assault against Chungking considering Wuhan's special characteristics in being situated where contact with the enemy is frequent. The circulation of the new currency is rapidly being expanded and it has already reached Kinkiang, Nanchang, Shasi, and Yingcheng.

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Soviet Commander At Ladoga Executed On Stalin's Orders

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, October 23.—Soviet Commander Kosamenkoff in the Lake Ladoga area has been executed under orders from Premier Josef Stalin, according to an announcement issued by the German High Command. The execution of Commander Kosamenkoff was bared by a Soviet sub-lieutenant named Grazonoff who was captured after his unit was encircled by the Germans in the Lake Ladoga area.

ALLIES IN WEST ASIA SHIFTING POSITIONS

Big-Scale Transfers Carried Out to Tighten Defenses in Egypt and Iraq

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ISTANBUL, October 22.—Large-scale shifts of the Allied forces in West Asia have been taking place with the tightening of the defenses in Egypt and Iraq in view, latest reliable reports received here reveal.

Four Polish divisions hitherto attached to the British West Asia 9th army and stationed scatteredly in Palestine have been transferred to Baghdad and placed under the command of Lieutenant-General Henry M. Wilson, commander-in-chief of the British forces in Iran and Iraq. Two Greek divisions in Palestine have been moved to Egypt.

Part of the American force which has been landed at Basra will take over the area hitherto guarded by the British West Asia 9th army.

Palestine and Syria will be guarded by de Gaullist troops under the command of General Catroux which will be reinforced by an American force.

There has been a reorganization of the American forces in West Asia, with the majority of them now being concentrated in Egypt and Iraq to strengthen the defenses there and to enable easy transportation of forces to North Africa, if the need arises.

The railway between Suez and Beirut has been turned into a double line, the work having been completed at the end of August. A railway between Beirut and Tripoli is now under construction.

Two motorcar roads have been built; one between Teda in Palestine and Basra and the other from Palestine to Mecca.

The American air forces in Palestine and Syria are reportedly contemplating building large-sized repair factories there.

2 U.S. Ships Sunk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 23.—The United States Navy Department announced today that a group of transports proceeding toward the Soviet Union was attacked by German air units in the North Atlantic in July and two of the middle-sized ships were sunk, it is reported from Washington.

BRITISH SUFFER SEVERE DEARTH OF DAILY GOODS

False Optimism Concerning War Fails to Relieve Home Situation

AUTHORITIES CRITICIZED

Shortage of Foodstuffs, Fuel, Clothing Seen Painfully Acute

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, October 23.—A remarkable change, though superficial has come over the sentiments of the British people, according to reports of newspaper men of neutral nationalities who have recently visited England.

The British, apparently, believe that the current war will be protracted and that the Allies are now turning to an offensive strategy.

Factors which have prompted this belief are, among other things:

1. German activities have been limited to the eastern front.
2. Direct German attacks on the Allies are confined almost exclusively to submarine activity, with the land and air forces doing little.
3. Churchill and Roosevelt are indulging in empty propaganda, saying, "An offensive is near."
4. Such noted leaders as Wendell Willkie, Leslie Hoare-Belisha and Jan Smuts have been shouting from the house-tops, "The Soviets face a grave crisis," and "We must make an immediate offensive," adding that a delay in starting an offensive would mean the loss of bases, which would render useless an army of 10,000,000 men, 20,000,000 tons of shipping and 100,000 aircraft.

But the sober fact is that the restrictions on British nationals have not been alleviated any. It is certain that the rations of daily necessities will be further curtailed in the coming winter. This, along with the Government's lukewarm policy, is adding to the strain behind the guns, despite the superficial change in the national sentiments.

Meat, cheese, and eggs are rationed. But bread is not. Financial quarters would see bread rationed. The Government is reluctant to do this as it fears the possible effect of such a measure on the populace.

Economist Warns Government

In this connection the Economist said the following as a warning to the Government:

"The Government is extremely optimistic about the food situation. We feel that we will shortly find ourselves facing a food crisis. We grant that it will be possible for us to be two-thirds self-supplying in the food we need. What does the Government propose to do about the other third, which will be important from the point of view of winning the war and of relieving the shortage of shipping?"

The general public expects the

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RED OCTOBER ARSENAL REDUCED BY AXIS UNITS; COUNTER-ATTACKS FAIL

Different National Aims Preclude Real Anglo-Soviet Rapprochement

Correspondent Avers Britain Harassed by Nightmare Of Bolshevization of Europe; Each Fears Other Will Conclude Peace With Reich

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, October 22.—That the relations between Britain and the Soviet Union cannot stand on a solid basis is nothing surprising, when one thinks of their respective national histories and national aims.

The Anglo-Soviet Alliance came into being because both Capitalism and Communism were menaced by a common enemy. It is not an alliance for a common cause and one which will bind the two countries together in the construction of a post-war world. If anything happens, the two countries will go back to their respective camps. Thus, the eyes of wonder of the world which were cast on the German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact have now been shifted to this strange-looking Anglo-Soviet rapprochement.

Britain certainly does not mean to fight the war through hand in hand with the Soviets. She is harassed by the nightmare of the Bolshevization of Europe. This nightmare is restraining the British national policy.

For diverting the huge German forces to the eastern front the Soviets are demanding a high price of Britain. Britain, on the other hand, does not readily agree to pay it. Instead, she is behaving as if she held the future of the German-Soviet struggle in her grip. This ires the Soviets.

Mutual suspicion between Britain and the Soviet Union has been bred by their respective present states of mind also. Britain, on her part, is holding the bugbear of Germany, a dictatorial State founded on State Socialism, doing something unexpected with the progress of the war situation. The Soviets, on the other hand, are fearful that Germany may conclude a peace with Britain at any time. In other words, despite Germany's repeated assertions to the contrary, both Britain and the Soviet Union are gripped by the fear of either party making peace with Germany. Britain's fear was reflected in the British public opinion when Prime Minister Winston Churchill visited Moscow, while the Soviets' apprehension is now reflected in the question over the disposal of Rudolf Hess, former Deputy of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, which question is now claiming serious attention along with the second front problem.

What, then, is the question over the disposal of Hess? Moscow has demanded of London that Hess, now in England, should be treated as a war criminal. This demand was made on Premier Stalin's will and was played up by the Pravda. It has to do with the second front question.

What the Soviets want to say is this: A certain ruling class in Britain is preventing the speedy creation of a second front—a pro-German faction with whom Hess intended to negotiate when he flew to London in May, 1941. The Soviets have the idea that Hess intended to make peace with Britain before the outbreak of the German-Soviet war and make the Soviets alone face the brunt of the German attacks, and that British supporters of Hess, still exercising an innate influence, are opposing the creation of a second front.

Hence, it was a hazardous task for the Soviet Union to allow Hess to live under such an atmosphere in Britain. And it was thought advisable to put him under trial as soon as possible, or listen to what he has to say anent his mission. It was thought by bringing to light the true situation concerning his mission that the actual conditions surrounding the question regarding the creation of the second front could be fully understood. Such being the case, the Soviet Union was obliged to demand the immediate disposal of the Hess case.

It is to be noted that the Soviet Union's demand for Hess's trial could be taken as being but an episode of what the complicated current war has brought into being and therefore, although it is not a case which would affect the future development of the war, it still serves to be interesting so long as it concerns more or less the fundamental problem of the European war.

Not only is the demand an indication of the Soviet Union's impatience regarding the delay of the formation of the second front but at the same time it is an indication of its disgust with Britain which is not carrying out its second front promise. Observing this question from the standpoint of a third person, it seems as if the gap between the Soviet Union and Britain is getting wider and wider with the further development of the second front problem.

According to what the Soviet authorities say, the Soviet forces are

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Germans Submit Factory To Terrific Pounding On Previous Day

FINAL PUSH NEARS

Reich Forces in Caucasus Advancing Rapidly Toward Tuapse

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, October 23.—Reports emanating from German military quarters reveal that the reduction of the October Arsenal came today after it had been subjected to a terrific bombardment by the Germans on the previous day when it was practically reduced to ruins.

Attempts were made by the Soviet forces in the northwestern part of the city to recapture the arsenal. Each of counter-attacks was frustrated by the combined German and Rumanian forces, which captured a large number of tanks including many of American make.

22 Districts Taken

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, October 24.—The German military authorities announced that late on the night of October 22 the German forces occupied 22 out of the 26 districts into which the city of Stalingrad is divided.

Arsenal's Capture Described

Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, October 24.—A DNB dispatch received here tells of the reduction of the October Arsenal, the base from which the Red defenders of Stalingrad have been offering stiff resistance to the Germans for some time.

The dispatch says that the Germans attacking Stalingrad penetrated strong Soviet lines of defense and occupied the October Arsenal on October 23.

The Germans who captured the arsenal followed up their gains by charging along a two kilometer front to the bank of the Volga River which skirts the district where the arsenal is located.

The final onslaught on the arsenal was made from the north and northwest, instead of from south-west, as was anticipated by the defenders of the works, the report revealed.

Reports on hand by noon of October 23 disclosed that half of the arsenal was secure in the hands of the Germans.

Another report reaching here says that the German High Command announced on October 24 that the German tank units, extending their field of action following the capture of the October Arsenal, took possession of a large bakery in the neighborhood of the arsenal.

This bakery is to the north of the arsenal and was the strongest, after the October arsenal, of the strongholds remaining to the defenders of Stalingrad.

It had been the intention of the forces defending Stalingrad to fall back on the bakery in the event of the fall of the October Arsenal, the report said.

They actually withdrew to the bakery after the fall of the arsenal, only to abandon it before the German onslaught.

The German air force now has complete mastery of the air over Stalingrad, it was further revealed.

Only a few Soviet planes now appear to meet the Germans attacking the city from the air. The Soviet anti-aircraft batteries in that portion of the city still remaining to the Soviet forces are silent, according to information received here.

Snow in Stalingrad

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, October 23.—A blanket of snow now lies over the blood-stained battlefields of Stalingrad, according to reports from Stalingrad.

Everywhere in Stalingrad death struggles are being enacted.

The army of Marshal Simeon Timoshenko having received strong reinforcements, attempted to repel the Germans who had penetrated into Stalingrad. But the resistance met with indifferent success. The last Soviet line of defense of the city has been broken.

German forces participating in the fighting for the possession of Stalin-

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Today's Press Comments

Sunday, October 25, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

League of 'Economic' Diet Members

CHUGAI SHOGYO—It is timely that a League of "Economic" Diet Members has been formed to do its part in propelling productivity expansion. But in our opinion the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association itself should have taken the initiative in starting a movement like this. We have no objection to the interested members of the Association forming this League, but are constrained to point out that it would have been best if the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association itself had conducted this movement. However, since 400 members of the Association have joined the League, it may perhaps be said that, in actual fact, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association is also the League of "Economic" Diet Members at the same time.

At any rate, it may be said that a movement for productivity expansion under wartime is an inevitable phenomenon at this time. For the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association to move in this direction is an agreeable tendency, we should say.

We understand that the League of "Economic" Diet Members has as its aims a reorganization of trade and a revamping of the commodity supply system, in addition to stimulating productivity expansion. All these are vitally related to the livelihood of the nation, and we have no doubt that great expectations are made of the activities of the League, which should try its best to live up to these expectations.

Needless to say, there should exist a cause for an effect. If the productivity, which possibly can be expanded, cannot be expanded, what should be done is to find out wherein lies the cause and remove it. In order to cure a disease or administer proper medicine to an invalid, the very cause of the disease should be discovered first. It is the work of a quack to administer medicine without first finding out the cause of the sickness. We hope that all the members of the League of "Economic" Diet Members strive to be good physicians.

NANKING MINISTER LIN EXPLAINS PATRIOTISM

Sees Good Samaritanism in Action of Japanese—Lauds Youth Movement

Domei

MUKDEN, October 24.—"I believe the high patriotism with which the united Japanese people are prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia is Good Samaritanism, for Japan is fighting to succor the nations of East Asia," Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister of the Nanking Government, declared in a train interview here today.

Mr. Lin passed through Mukden this afternoon on his way home to Peking from Japan, where he had inspected the Japanese youth movement. On the same train was Hsu Liang, Nanking Ambassador to Tokyo.

The first principle to be adopted for the education of young Chinese, Mr. Lin said, is to set a high value on labor service. He revealed that he discovered a new aspect of the spirit of "Kodo," or the Imperial Way, in which labor service is interwoven as an indispensable element following a study of Japanese educational principles.

MONGOLIANS CELEBRATE SUCCESSFUL MIGRATION

Farmers in Settlement in Tashuwan Area Hold Elaborate Festival

Domei

ORDOS, October 23.—The successful settlement of Mongolian farmers in the Tashuwan area on the southern bank of the Yellow River by the administrative office of the Yeghe Jo League of Mengchiang was celebrated with an elaborate Ordos Festival today.

The ceremony for the occasion started at 11:30 o'clock this morning and was attended by approximately 1,000 persons including the commander of a local Japanese unit and representatives of the various Banners (administrative units) in the League.

The settlement project, which was begun the year before last, has produced eminently satisfactory results, with remarkable achievements attained by the Mongolian farmers who have settled in the Tashuwan area.

Encouraged by the success of the project, the Mongolian authorities concerned are working out plans for the establishment of additional settlements with a view to helping in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia by promoting agricultural production.

LIFE TRANSCENDED BY TOTTORI MOTHER

Writer Interviewing Mrs. Yoshi Yamatani Moved to Tears By Her Sufferings

Another of Japan's mothers, Mrs. Yoshi Yamatani, 66 years old, zealously tends to the grave of her husband who gloriously fell in the Russo-Japanese War, and that of her mother-in-law, whom she faithfully served obedient to every whim and fancy for nearly 40 years, in a little town of Kano, Kitaka-gun, Tottori Prefecture, where Seiichi Funabashi, a writer, interviewed her and was greatly impressed with the serene tranquillity of a character, attained through a life of simplicity, purity and self-sacrifice. The gist of the article appearing in the Yomiuri-Hochi follows:

I met a Mother of Japan, Yoshi Yamatani, age 66, in Tottori. She was a good looking small woman, with a healthful glow on her face and a look of refinement that would vie with that of any aged lady of a good family. I had heard that she had struggled with poverty and had worked to support herself and her family through the long years. At a glance I knew that here was a woman who had conquered poverty.

Passing through a dim entrance I was invited to the innermost room, where Mrs. Yamatani awaited me together with Matsujiro-san, a brother three years her junior, and a distant relative Sayoko Mitani, a young and beautiful woman, to whom Mrs. Yamatani had rented her house and from whom she again re-rented a small room of three mats.

Married at 22

Mrs. Yamatani married Mineji Yamatani, a carpenter, when she was 22 years old. Although they didn't have much material comforts, Mrs. Yamatani was content and happy in her new life, placing full confidence in her husband. Mineji had a mother, who inasmuch as she had raised her only child by her own hands since the early death of her husband was a very strong natured woman. Mrs. Yamatani was an obedient daughter until this mother died nine years ago at the ripe old age of 90. In time a girl was born to Mrs. Yamatani and they named her Tomi. Peaceful, uneventful days passed by for the family.

Soon, however, war clouds hovered over Japan and Russia and one by one the young men were called to the colors from the town of Kano. On April 8, 1904 the summons to colors came to Mineji also. Half year later Mrs. Yamatani was to learn of the death of her husband on September 3 in the Battle of Liaoyang.

From that day Mrs. Yamatani's valiant struggle to support her family commenced. Reluctant to touch the yearly pension of ¥180, which she intended to save as schooling expenses of her small daughter, Mrs. Yamatani found employment in a spinning factory. Every morning she got up at four o'clock, made her daily pilgrimage to the nearby shrine before going to the factory and did not return till about seven in the evening. Her daily earnings amounted 17.5 sen. Looking back on the past, Mrs. Yamatani remarked that for her mother-in-law, her child and herself to have existed on 17.5 sen a day could hardly be believed.

Could Not Check Tears

In relating the history of her strenuous struggles, Mrs. Yamatani could not keep back tears, so a part of her story was told by her brother and Sayoko-san who filled in where Mrs. Yamatani could not speak because of emotion. The impression I gathered was that here was a woman who had lived her life as a true Japanese wife, more so than a mother, and whose character had been well tempered in life's struggles.

The mother-in-law was a strong minded woman bent on having things her way. Matsujiro-san could not suppress his feeling of resentment for the mother, who had demanded so much of her daughter-in-law and had been given gentle obedience at all time. As she grew older, the mother-in-law became more and more stubborn and short-tempered. One night, with snow piled some three or four feet above the ground, the mother insisted on going to a public bath, threatening to go alone if no one came with her. Mrs. Yamatani could do nothing but follow her mother-in-law out into the snow.

They could not advance beyond a few feet from the house and Mrs. Yamatani had to bring the mother back into the house again. Through experiences like this, Mrs. Yamatani served her mother-in-law without complaint or grudge, so that at times the people around her wondered why she had to submit without ever so much of raising her voice. Matsujiro-san started to voice his resentment toward the mother-in-law, but Mrs. Yamatani looked at him as if to say "Please don't say anything. If you say anything all my sufferings and forbearances will come to naught. She is my dear husband's mother and I served her gladly. I only did my duty as a Japanese wife and a Japanese bride."

Life Makes Her Noble

Although receiving only an elementary education, Mrs. Yamatani is not a bit inferior to any aged woman with far greater education. Living a life of purity, sincerity, unselfishness and perseverance, she has remained faithful to the memory of her husband.

The mother-in-law passed peacefully away at 90 and since then one of Mrs. Yamatani's daily task has been to visit the graves of her husband and the mother-in-law. The daughter, now married and living in Tokyo, wants Mrs. Yamatani to come and live with her, but Mrs. Yamatani prefers to be near the grave of her husband, visiting Tokyo only to pray at the Yasukuni Shrine where the brave spirit of her husband is enshrined.

The similarity of the fate of Sayoko-san, who lost her husband in the present war and is left with a small daughter of six years, probably drew these two women together. A deep communion exists between the two and Sayoko-san intends to follow in Mrs. Yamatani's footsteps, receiving from her unbounded inspiration and strength to live a life of purity and unselfishness.

Mrs. Yamatani may be a woman without any outstanding personality, she may seem ordinary, shy and reserved, with no desire to expand her individuality, having been suppressed all through life by a mother-in-law, but I did not think so. Here is a woman, who held preciously to heart the memory of her husband, and who has succeeded in the consummation of her personality, able to withstand staunchly all the rough winds blowing around [illegible] a spirit tempered in the furnace of life's struggles.

Red October Arsenal Reduced by Axis Units

(Continued From Page 1)

grad are said to number 225,000 effectives.

The Red Star reported today that Stalingrad continues to be in as grave danger as before. The newspaper is also authority for the statement that the Germans have 15 infantry divisions, four tank divisions, and three other divisions, with 500 guns, 1,200 machine guns, 1,000 tanks, and 800 planes ready to take part in the final attack on Stalingrad.

Germans Attack Frequently

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, October 24.—A United Press report from Moscow says that the Germans have carried out violent attacks on the factory district of Stalingrad on six occasions within the past 24 hours.

German reinforcements, in a seemingly unending stream, are on the way to Stalingrad from an area on the bank of the Don River, the report said.

A Reuters dispatch quotes the Soviet military authorities as saying that 22 German infantry divisions and four tank divisions with about 500 tanks are taking part in the battle for Stalingrad.

Germans Near Tuapse

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, October 24.—DNB reports that the Germans operating in the Caucasus are nearing Tuapse, their immediate object.

On October 23 only flat plains intervened between the Axis force who had penetrated the high mountain ranges and Tuapse, a vitally important port on the Black Sea.

At the end of their march on October 23 the Germans were within 20 kilometers of their goal.

German dive-bombers have extended their field of action to the sea.

Bombs dropped from German planes hit Soviet transports as they were sailing from Tuapse on October 23. The vessels caught fire and were grounded.

CHIANG-ALLIED TIES BECOMING FRAGILE

Tottering Regime Weakening as Japan Whips Anglo-U.S. Bloc, Says Envoy Wu

In view of the fact that both the United States and Britain have lost their Pacific bases from which to effect counter-attacks against Japan and the fact that Germany is scoring victories against the Soviet Union, the Chungking regime's relations with its Allies are in danger of being seriously weakened, declared Wu Sung-kao, Ambassador-at-Large of the National Government of China, states Domei.

Mr. Wu's statement was made in the course of a roundtable conference of the leaders of the National Government recently held in Nanking under the auspices of the Nanking Bureau of the Asahi Shimbun.

China's Ambassador-at-Large stated that the people under the Chungking regime have begun to realize that they should not rely upon Britain and the United States, a feeling accentuated by the repeated military failures of those two countries. However, he added, Chiang Kai-shek and his cohorts are still attempting to maintain close diplomatic relations with the United States in order to continue its futile resistance against Japan.

He added that the United States for its own part is attempting to gain command of the Pacific by making Chungking its "catspaw."

Regarding relations between Britain and Chungking, Mr. Wu asserted that with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the closure of the Burma Route, Anglo-Chungking relations have undergone a great change with Chungking's attention veering from Britain to India. He asserted that India, however, resents Chungking's attitude because of the inconsistencies of Chungking's diplomacy toward India in connection with the independence problem.

Speaking of relations between the Chungking regime and the Chinese Communist Party, Mr. Wu declared that friction between the two factions was "chronic" and that they will never be able to come to terms. He said that the only reason that they have never come to a decisive showdown is that Chiang fears that it would adversely affect Chungking's relations with the Soviet Union.

CONTROL BODY TO BE SET UP

Will Facilitate Distribution of Sulphuric Acid

The Commerce and Industry Ministry has decided to establish a ¥10,000,000 sulphuric acid distribution control company through the joint financing of leading manufacturers of the chemical to facilitate its control over the distribution of sulphuric acid.

The proposed company, will purchase the entire output of sulphuric acid produced in Japan and will distribute it to consumers under its control. The new company will have its head office in Tokyo and a branch in Osaka, it is understood.

Rites for Policemen Held

The Metropolitan Police held its six funeral services for the war dead at the Honganji Temple in Tsukiji on Saturday honoring this time Captain Toshie Yamada and 59 other fallen heroes. Many notables including proxies of the Premier and Home Minister, the commander of the gendarmerie attended.

Commencement Held

With the representative of General Kenji Doihara, Inspector-General of Military Aviation present, a graduation ceremony was held for the second group to complete their education at the Aviation Equipment School at One 11 a.m. Saturday. Cadets Nobuyoshi Takeda and Sukeori Aoki were awarded the Inspector-General's award.

Different Aims Seen For Russians, Britain

(Continued From Page 1)

successfully checking the terrific onslaught of the German forces on the eastern fronts and thus are putting up a splendid showing. Even in view of the demand made by the Soviet Union sometime ago of America and Britain regarding the establishment of a headquarters for their combined operations, the indications are that the Soviet Union seems to possess the full right to do what it wants it to do.

Soviet resistance against the powerful German forces on the eastern front for a year no doubt is enough to make the Soviet Union feel that it is entitled to the full right to speak what it thinks is right. Another interesting phase of the question is the propaganda which is being made by Britain toward the neutral countries which have no immediate concern as regards the development of the Anglo-Soviet relations. Whether it be Sweden, Switzerland or Turkey, it is evident that Britain is endeavoring to curry favor with them to get them to join it and the Soviet Union in dealing a coup de grace to Germany.

Under the circumstances, there seems to be every indication that the whole of Europe might be exposed to the menace of being communized at any time. However, all neutral countries seem to be absolutely opposed to Communism. How Britain is currying favor with these neutral countries may be made clear by the wily measures which are being adopted by the British secret service agencies or diplomats abroad. They say that although Britain is cooperating with the Soviet Union, it does not mean that it is supporting the principles of Communism, and that it is simply doing so as an expediency to get the latter to cooperate in crushing Germany. They further say that it is rather incumbent on them to check Communism spreading in Europe; that although Britain believes that it would be able to score the final victory in the long run, this does not mean that the Soviet Union would also score a final victory in the long run in its war with Germany, in view of the current war situation prevailing on the eastern fronts; that the Soviet Union has had all that it has constructed in the 20 years of its revolution brought to ruin, and it would have to spend another 20 years for its reconstruction; that the internal post-war reconstruction of the Soviet Union could not be effected without relying on the investment of America and Britain; and that if so, America and Britain would naturally place the Soviet Union under their obligation by extending to it their capitals. For this reason the Soviet Union would naturally be restricted in exercising its right as concerns the European problems. It is most likely that these words evidently express the true intention of Britain. However, if this should be made known to the Soviet Union, it would be very disadvantageous to Britain, for the Soviets would discontinue imposing confidence in the British. Under such conditions, all indications are that the relations as existing between Britain and the Soviet Union could never be improved.

MOTHER OF A HERO MAKES DONATIONS

True Patriotism Manifested by Poor Woman Who Adds to National Defense Fund

True Japanese patriotism and bravery has been shown by Mrs. Hisa Hoshino, native of Ota-mura, Koshigun, Niigata Prefecture, who donated ¥100 for the defense of the country and another ¥100 to the village national school at the request of her only son, Ichiji, who died gallantly in North China. This touching story of Mrs. Hoshino was recently revealed in the Chugai.

On October 20, Commander Ikakura of the Niigata Regiment received a registered letter in which ¥100 was enclosed. The gist of the letter follows:

"I am the old mother of Ichiji, living at present with my widowed daughter in this remote village. A short time after my son entered the barracks, he was sent to North China. We were extremely poor and I was never able to give my son any of the daily comforts or even buy him new clothing. However, he did not regret our poverty and diligently helped me out by earning some money.

"Before he entered the barracks, I constantly reminded him to dedicate his life for the cause of the country and never to worry about me but to do his utmost to serve his country. I was sure I could endure anything because I am a Japanese mother. We received some encouraging letters from him from North China. Sometime last December, he sent me ¥60 with which he said I should pay the interest of a debt.

"On May 4 of this year, he died in a fierce battle in North China. I am exceedingly happy that he was able to serve his country in some way. However, when I think of his poverty-stricken childhood, I cannot keep myself from crying.

"In July, we received his ashes and a few of his personal belongings among which I found three letters. In the one addressed to me he wrote the following:

"'I am worried about you because of your advanced age. As you still have many debts, I am most anxious as to how you will make your living from now on. I am going to ask you one favor and I am sure you will accept my last request. Upon my death, please donate ¥100 to the village national school and another ¥100 for the defense of the country.'

"I am herewith enclosing ¥100 for national defense according to my deceased son's request. As I am unable to write, my daughter is writing this for me."

British Suffer Severe Dearth Of Daily Goods

(Continued From Page 1)

rationing of bread during the coming winter.

The fuel situation is worse than that of food. The weekly production of coal is put at 4,000,000 tons. This is 250,000 tons less than what is required. There is no immediate prospect of relief. Experts are apt to think that there will be an acute shortage of coal during March next year.

The Economist for the last week of September noted with regret that there is only an increase of five per cent in the production of coal as compared with 1937. It hinted that the Government is to blame for the fact that the increase is so small as to be disregarded.

Of late many former coal miners have been released from the military services to work in the coal mines. Only a few of them have as a matter of fact returned to their old jobs because the wages paid at the mines no longer attract them.

Clothing Restricted

The greatest restriction is exercised over the problem of clothing. The Minister in charge of engineering is said to have stated that the consumption of suit materials to be used by the masses has been decreased to one-fourth of what was consumed before the war. He further made it clear that the supply of suit materials has been decreased to 45 per cent of what was supplied before the war and, as a result, the quantity supplied to each home is now not any more than 10 per cent of the same.

It was reported by him that beginning from September the number of clothing ticket points, which has been 60 for 12 months, will have to be used for a period of 14 months.

The Government found it necessary to standardize the manufacturing of woolen fabrics. According to the Economist, the attempt was not unattended with difficulties. There were some 2,500 woolen fabric manufacturing factories, the majority of which were being operated on a very small scale, and besides they were found distributed in different localities. Of these, only about 2,000 were permitted to remain as they were by the Government, and the equipment and labor of the rest of these factories were ordered by the authorities to be utilized in the production of war supplies.

Regarding daily necessaries, there is a keen shortage of paper and consequently even those found discarding or throwing away tram car tickets or scrap papers have been punished by the Government authorities. With the exception of the London Times and the Manchester Guardian, all the newspapers have reduced their respective number of pages to two each. With the arrival of the winter season further restriction is expected to be exercised by the Government over the number of newspaper pages.

Restriction is also exercised over the use of electricity and electrical wares and consequently in East End it is said that a housewife is unable to do cooking.

In October there was a keen shortage of matches in Glasgow and it is reported that there were some who had kept fires in their stoves burning the whole day to light their cigarettes.

BRISK TRADE IS ENJOYED BY PHILIPPINE EXPORTERS

Domei

MANILA, October 23.—The Philippines is enjoying a brisk overseas trade in parallel with the development of resources especially with Japan.

The report disclosed that the Philippine overseas trade is under the direct control of the Military Administration, under whose supervision the Philippines Export and Import Control Guild composed of importers, exporters, distributors and others was established in April of this year.

Trade with Japan is chiefly concerned with the shipment of copra, mineral products, Manila hemp and lumber. In return, the Philippines is receiving textile products, machinery, rubber products, chemicals and paper. The transportation of these goods is being carried on smoothly and adequately.

Surplus agricultural products such as sugar, copra, hemp and leaf tobacco are being sent to Central and South China in exchange for cotton goods, rayon goods, cigarets and paper. This arrangement is said to be extremely favorable for Chinese light industries.

In its trade with Taiwan, the Philippines is attaching importance to the importation of paper and cigarets, while from the Southern Regions, the Philippines plans to import rubber and fuel in the future in exchange for hemp.

Fall of Wuhan Speedily Led To Bright Era

(Continued From Page 1)

However, it is needless to say that there are some difficult problems in this connection. One of the more important ones is the evil hands of the Chinese Communists who, since the New Fourth Army case in January last year, have left the Kiangnan district and are crawling around in the Kiangpei district. Aiming at the control of the north district of the Yangtze River after the Chungking forces are mopped up by the Japanese, about 5 divisions numbering about 20,000 of these Communists led by Li Sheng-nien have re-established themselves in the district on the left bank of the Han River and with Chingshan as the center they have set up a "government," with administrative organs and committees, arsenals, clothing plants, and field hospitals, and although primitive are building up a state of self-sufficiency. The existence and movements of the New 4th Army cannot be looked upon as unimportant.

Although somewhat different from the Shanghai and Nanking areas, which are the National Government's advance base against Chungking, it is necessary to carry out a sincere and patient rural pacification campaign in the Wuhan area which covers the three provinces of Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi. It has been proved in the lower reaches of the Yangtze that Communist elements which poison the villages can be exterminated only by the Rural Pacification Campaign.

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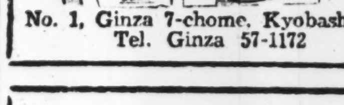

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ARMY HORSES' DAY OBSERVED IN JAPAN

Noble Animals Which Rendered Meritorious Services Honored In Ceremony

On the occasion of the Army Horse Day which was observed throughout the country, a ceremony in Tokyo, under the sponsorship of the Japan Horse Association, was held from 1:30 p.m. Saturday at Ueno Park, attended by Cabinet Ministers and Army officers.

In observing the occasion, the Army conferred honors on mute animals which rendered meritorious services in the War of Greater East Asia.

Of the 56 horses decorated, the former mount of His Highness Prince Ri Gu which now is serving His Imperial Highness Prince Kuninaga Kaya, and an Army saddle horse which holds a record for serving the Army successfully for over 25 years were included.

Among the Army dogs which were officially honored in conjunction with horses was one which forestalled an imminent train-wreck by detecting a bomb planted along a railway track.

Meanwhile, it was learned that a drawing by Tomiharu Negami, a painter of the late His Imperial Highness Prince Nagahisa Kitashirakawa's former mount, will be purchased by Chief Hozen Sugawara of the Kenchoji Temple at Kamakura and will be presented to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo as a gift. The drawing is now being exhibited in the Art Exhibition sponsored by the Ministry of Education.

TOKYO FETES FOUNDING OF ANTI-AIR RAID CORPS

48 Persons Commended for Services on Occasion of 10th Anniversary

The tenth anniversary of the founding of Tokyo's anti-air raid corps was observed at 10 a.m. Saturday at the Hibiya Public Hall, when 48 persons were publicly commended for the distinguished services rendered to the city relative to air-defense.

As a part of the anniversary observance a round-table conference was to have been held Saturday afternoon at the Greater East Asia Hall in Marunouchi for a discussion on various matters pertaining to air-defense, with the attendance of military authorities and officials of the Home Ministry, the Tokyo Prefectural Office, the Tokyo Municipal Office and the Metropolitan Police Board.

In celebration of the occasion, exhibitions of manual-craft by national school children of Tokyo are being held at several places in the Capital.

STUDENTS' INVENTIONS WILL BE ON EXHIBITION

880 Articles Will Be Shown At Prefectural Museum, Oct. 26 to Nov. 4

An exhibition of 880 newly invented articles by pupils of the national primary schools as well as boys and girls of middle schools will be held at the Prefectural Commercial Museum from October 26 until November 4, according to Domei.

Notable among the articles to be put on display are: a mobile airfield, net to exterminate mosquito larvae in water tanks, improved toy telephone apparatus, a self-closing door and many others.

Though none of the inventions qualified for an Imperial award, five inventors, two boys from national schools, one from an aeronautical technical school and two from girls' middle schools, won the Prefecture Governor's Prize.

A ceremony for the presentation of prizes will be held at the auditorium of the museum on November 3.

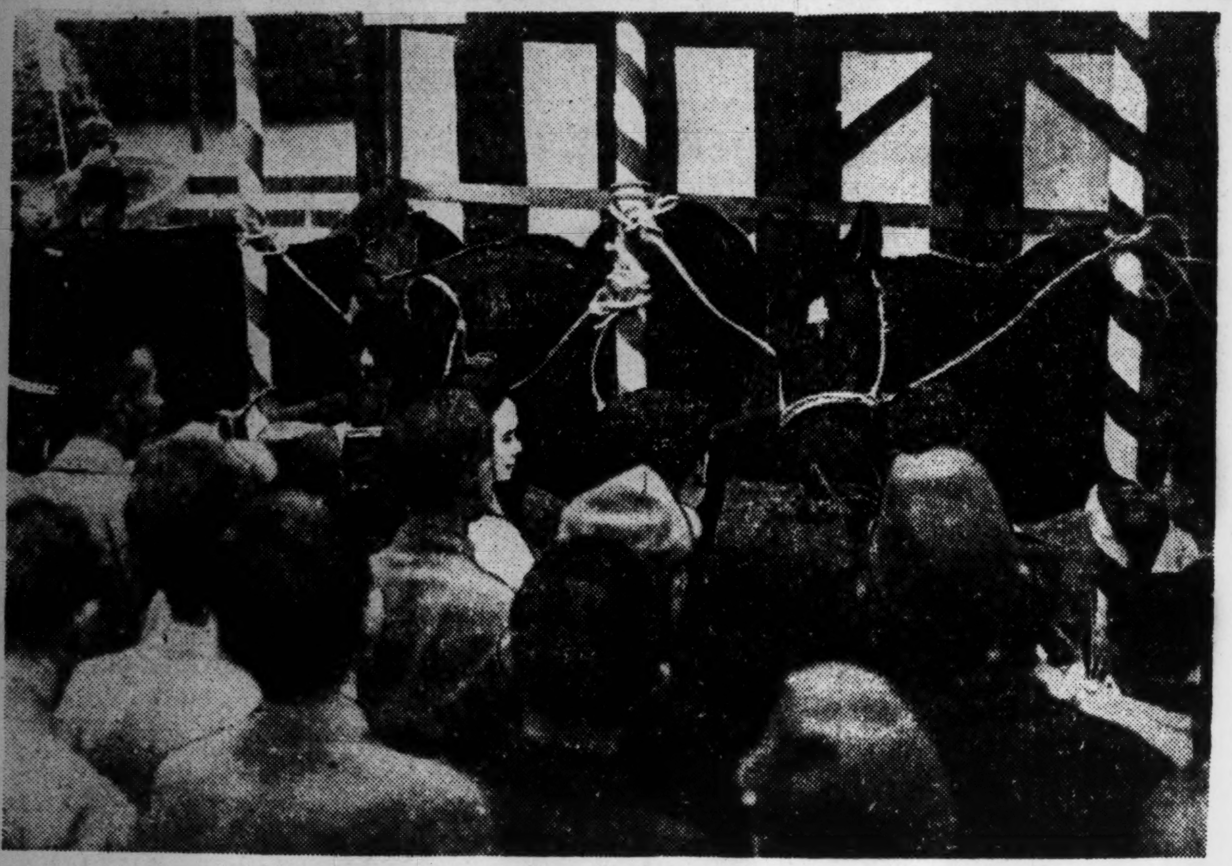
FOOTBALL TILTS TODAY

Double-Header Slated at Higashi Fushimi Field

Collegiate football for the next three weeks moves into the Higashi-Fushimi field, with a double-header of the Kanto Intercollegiate Gaikyu League scheduled today from 1 p.m. In the opener, Meiji, defending champion meets hapless Nichidai, while the second fracas has Waseda battling Rikkyo. This is the second tilt for the Surugadai eleven, who in their opening game of the season was held to a scoreless tie by Rikkyo.

Meanwhile, the Waseda-Rikkyo game is expected to put a hotly contested struggle. Waseda has defeated Hosei, but last week suffered a 12 to 0 defeat at the hands of their arch-rival Keio.

Well Deserving of Admiration



It was all horses and nothing but horses in the minds of people who visited Ueno Park Saturday when a nation-wide "war horses" festival was held. The photo shows people paying their respect to horses that have been officially commended by the Imperial Army for having rendered meritorious service. A ceremony expressing gratitude to the vital role played by horses in the war was conducted at the Nihonmatsu grounds in Ueno Park with Lieutenant-General Shiro Inaba as chairman. On hand at the ceremony were 113 horses from the Army and 100 others from civilian ranks.

America, Having Belittled Japan, Now Plunged Into Abyss of Despair

Severe Reaction to Defeats Described by Former Correspondent in New York—People No Longer Trust Own Government

(Continued From Yesterday)

As we left for Japan on the diplomatic exchange ship, Gripsholm, boarding the ship at New Jersey, on the opposite bank of New York, on June 11 and sailing from the same place the 18th, with two months spent on the voyage home, we are, of course, not informed of happenings since then. However, with regard to the conditions in America during the first six months of the War, we are confident of being able to give some first hand reports based on information gathered through newspapers, magazines and radio broadcasts, and also from personal experiences before and after internment. First from the military standpoint, America is certainly astounded with the strength of the Imperial Forces.

No matter how chagrined America may be nor how much false propaganda she may spread, the fact remains that she comes out red in the accounts settlement of the past eight months of the War.

U. S. Badly in the Red

In looking over America's red figures, the first to be noted is that America has not been able as yet to occupy even an inch of enemy territory. The second red figure would be that in no battle, on land, sea or air, has America been able to win a single victory. In the short space of three weeks after the outbreak of the War, America had mobilized 600,000 men in various parts of the world, adding to this number several hundred thousands more at present, but the major part of these forces may be said to be nothing more than a conglomeration of undisciplined men.

Other factors may also be considered alongside the two points given in America's red figures. In the first place, America has not fully completed the defense of her borders, which are laid exposed to the danger of attacks everywhere. Soon after Secretary of War Colonel Henry L. Stimson warned the people of the danger of aerial attacks along the Pacific Coast, the Japanese Forces attacked the Aleutian Islands and Dutch Harbor in Alaska, with the Atsuta and Narukami islands falling into the hands of the Imperial Forces and other places receiving mortal blows. Strict blackouts are in force every night in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and other cities along the Pacific Coast.

On the Atlantic Coast, thought to be comparatively safe from air attacks, large numbers of merchant vessels and tankers are lining the sea bottom with their sunken frames, sent to their resting place by German U boats.

The second factor is that Britain, as an ally, has proved to be a big liability to America, for America had not thought that Britain was so weak. Though amazed at the strength of the Imperial Forces, America was simply dumbfounded with the weakness of the British forces and the incapability of the British High Command in Malay, Singapore and Burma. America completely lost confidence in the British Navy with the sinking of the Prince of Wales and Repulse.

America's criticism and dissatisfaction with Britain is greater than can be surmised. Britain, with 3,500,000 men stationed in the British Isles, is reluctant to dispatch abroad even a part of these men, leaving the other countries to carry on the war by themselves. The materials shipped from America are all lying untouched in British warehouses. Consequently hostile criticism arises as to what is the purpose of aiding Britain.

With regard to American public opinion on the development of the War, it should be noted that although the people have recognized and are supporting Roosevelt's war policy, they are completely dissatisfied with the various policies of the government.

America herself is far from united, for she has not yet established a united front for the persecution of the war, presenting in this state a source of most serious concern to the Roosevelt government and men well-versed on the situation.

The reason America is not united is attributable first to the fact that the immediate objective of the war is not clear to America or to Britain. This fact has been pointed out by military commentator Hansen Baldwin in Time magazine as well as by other experts on various occasions.

According to Baldwin, American and British opinions on the course of military operations has not been fixed for the current year, although half the year has already been spent. It is no wonder that the people are at a loss, for the war objective of the government itself is not definite.

People Not United

A man named Hubbard, president of the American ideological organization, Freedom House, asserts that the American people are not at all united, most of them not understanding in the least the real significance of the current war. The people are loyal to their country, but they do not know for what purpose the war is being fought.

The reasons for the American public's apparent indifference to the war lie in the fact, as stated before, that the motive of the war is not clear and in the fact that the American government has concealed too many actual facts of the War from the people.

It is common knowledge among the Americans today that the announcement of the war news by the government is terribly behind time and that the contents are full of falsehoods. Whether it be the Pearl Harbor Affair, Battle of the Java Sea, Philippine offensive, Battle of the Coral Seas, Midway, Aleutians, Dutch Harbor or the recent Battles Off the Solomons, the Japanese side has always given out the war results of both sides promptly. In spite of the fact that the reports of the Japanese side have been published in the American newspapers, the American government, several weeks later, publish only parts of the actual war results, concealing their own loss and enlarging the losses of the enemy as usual.

The people, however, are fully aware of this, so that the situation is such that instead of believing the reports of their own government, they await the announcements from the Japanese side. Since the American government maintains that it will not make public any war news advantageous to the enemy until the right time comes, experts, well acquainted with the loss at Pearl Harbor, defeats in the Coral Seas and Philippines and so forth, claim that it is unwarranted to keep the facts from the American people as the Japanese side already knows the actual conditions. These experts very truthfully admit that the announcements of the Japanese side are always correct.

The Chamber of Commerce of New York State recently (June 1) protested to the government with respect to its policy of announcement of war news. They enumerated the following points:

(1) Concealment of the true facts of war lowers the fighting spirit of the people.

(2) Tardiness in the announcement of war news is far greater than would be deemed necessary.

(3) The government in order to cover up its own failures do not give out the facts to the people.

Apprehensive of exerting an unfavorable influence on the fighting spirit of the people, the American army and navy have not announced the entire list of the war dead and wounded, but the results have been just the opposite, increasing as it were the dissatisfaction of the people. Baldwin says that as the government does not come out frankly with the news, the people do not feel the proximity of the war as related to their own lives or deaths.

In conclusion it might be said that from the military standpoint, all pre-war strategies and expectations have miscarried during the six to eight mouths of war and even now America has not been able to get her bearings.

The immediate objective of the war has not yet been defined clearly, with the result that the people are at a loss. Since the people are bewildered, wild rumors are increasing and the united front of the nation is collapsing.

Landing at Shonanto on September 10, I walked for the first time on the soil of Greater East Asia. When I saw the vigorous post-war reconstruction work going on, I could not help being impressed once more with the peerless strength of the Japanese Empire.

Kisarazu Becomes City

It will be proclaimed through the Official Gazette of October 26, that the town of Kisarazu and the villages of Iwane, Kiyokawa, and Namioka, all in Chiba Prefecture, will be abolished and be incorporated into the newly created city of Kisarazu. By the birth of this new city there will be now 197 cities in Japan.

KEIO NINE DEFEATED BY WASEDA 4 TO 2

Saturday Tilt of University League Packed With Thrills—Big Attack in 8th

Sixty thousand baseball fans packed the Meiji Shrine stadium Saturday despite a steady drizzle to watch the Waseda University nine defeat Keio, 4 to 2, in the Blue Ribbon tilt of the Tokyo University Big Six Baseball League.

With this victory, Waseda today faces Rikkyo in the championship game, the second game of a double-header. The opener has Imperial meeting Hosei from 11 a.m. Rikkyo has three victories against a single defeat, while Waseda has two wins, a tie and a loss.

It was a great game. Keio started fine, scoring two runs in the opening inning, but Waseda came right back to tie the tilt in their half of the second inning. After five scoreless innings, Waseda staged a brilliant attack, scoring two runs in the eighth to clinch the tilt.

Kasahara Takes Laurels

Here's how Waseda won the game in the exciting eighth canto. Mori opened by working hurler Yamamura for a base on balls. Yuri promptly sacrificed with a bunt sending Mori to second. Kondo then singled to left sending Mori to third. With the Waseda rooting section pleading for a hit, Kasahara took the hero's part by tapping between first and second for a clean single to right to score Mori.

After Yoshimura had struck out, Yoshie walked to fill the bags and Waseda added another tally as Takano walked to force across Kondo.

With right-hander Yamamura on the mound for Keio, the Waseda nine were held scoreless in their half of the first inning. Keio came to bat in the first and after Yano had walked, Sakai advanced Yano to third with a single to center. Then right-fielder Bettoh hit the fourth ball pitched by Yoshimura into deep right field for a triple as Keio went into the lead 2 to 0.

Waseda evened the score in their half of the second. Yoshimura opened the inning by getting a free pass to first. After Yoshie flied out to center, Takano singled through short and as Okegawa walked the bags were loaded. Machiya then lifted a fly to left and Yoshimura came in after the catch. Mori then came through with an infield hit to short, scoring Takano to tie the game.

Both teams were held scoreless until the eighth when Kasahara drove in the winning run with his single.

Keio's Efforts Futile

Keio made a game but futile attempt to make a come-back in their half of the eighth. After two outs Nagara singled through short and immediately stole second. Then Kouchi came to bat and singled sharply to left field. Nagara took off from second base, rounded third as Yoshiye took the ball on the first bound and threw to home, catching Nagara by a good two feet to retire the side.

Waseda reached Yamamura for seven solid hits while Keio nicked Yoshimura for five safeties.

Today's victory gave Waseda a three to nothing lead over Keio this year as Waseda took both ends of a double header this spring.

Here's the way the scoreboard read at the end of the game:

Box Score

Waseda	AB	R	H	E
Mori. 2b	4	1	1	0
Yuri. cf	3	0	0	0
Kondo, c	4	1	1	0
Kasahara. 1b	4	0	1	0
Yoshimura. p	3	1	1	1
Yoshie. lf	3	0	1	0
Takano rf	3	1	2	0
Okegawa. ss	2	0	0	0
Machiya. 3b	3	0	0	0
Nagatani. ss	0	0	0	1
Ito. a	1	0	0	0
Total	30	4	7	2

Keio	AB	R	H	E
Yano. cf	2	0	0	0
Yamagata. 2b	5	1	0	0
Sakai, c	3	1	1	0
Bettoh. rf	3	0	1	0
Oshima. lf	4	0	0	0
Yamamura. p	3	0	0	0
Nagao. 1b	3	0	2	0
Kouchi. ss	4	0	1	0
Masuyama. 3b	3	0	0	1
Kuboki. b	1	0	0	0
Total	31	2	5	1

a—Batted for Okegawa in the eighth.
b—Batted for Yano in the ninth.

Three base hit—Bettoh. Double play—Kouchi, Yamagata and Nagao. Left on bases—Waseda 7. Keio 9. Base on balls—off Yoshimura 6. off Yamamura 6. Struck out—by Yoshimura 3, by Yamamura 3. Time of game—2:47.

Waseda ......020 000 020—4
Keio ....200 000 000—2

Waseda Runner Takes Slide

Sixty thousand ball fans were on hand Saturday at the Meiji Shrine stadium, as Waseda and Keio met in their traditional game, which Waseda won after an exciting battle, 4 to 2. The picture shows Mori, Waseda second-baseman sliding into first base in the hectic second inning when Waseda scored two runs to tie the ball game. Mori beat the throw for an infield hit.

Youth Body Chief Quits

Junichi Korematsu, chief of the Youth Corps headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association tendered his resignation on Saturday. Mr. Korematsu was the first chief of headquarters of the Youth Corps which was born after all such groups throughout the nation were united on January 16, of this year.

To Show Italian Film

The Italian Cultural Institute will present a lecture entitled "Scipione and the Control of the Mediterranean" and a motion picture "Scipione L'Africano" on October 29 at 7 p.m. at its auditorium.

TURKEY OBTAINS LOANS

Signs Contract With British Firm For 30-Million Turkish Pounds

Yomiuri-Hochi

ISTANBUL, October 22.—The Turkish Minister of Economics signed a contract with a certain British trading company to obtain loans from the latter amounting to some 30,000,000 Turkish pounds.

Through the loans, it is learned, Britain will be bound to offer to Turkey railway materials and lumber with which Turkey can contribute to the defense of West Asia for Britain. Turkey, on the other hand, will be provided with British wheat, flour and butter.

SAIGON S. SEA COLLEGE HOLDS CEREMONY HERE

Selected Students and Teachers to Leave for F.I.C. Early December

A ceremony for the newly-established South Sea College at Saigon in French Indo-China was held at 10 a.m. yesterday morning at the Nippon Young Men's Hall attended by 30 selected students, Domei reported.

Many government and civilian notables, including Matsuzo Nagai, chairman of the International Cultural Association and Count Hideo Kodama, chairman of the South Seas Association attended the ceremony.

The selected students and members of the faculty will leave for Saigon early in December where an official opening ceremony will be held in the new college auditorium.

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Eve. With Violin and Vocal Solos
Sat., Oct. 31, at 2 p.m.
at Hibiya Public Hall
Mary-Estelle Iwamoto
(Violin)
Shizuko Chiba
(Alto)

Violin Solo: MARY-ESTELLE IWAMOTO
Beethoven: Sonata No. 8 Op. 30, No. 3
Bluch: Concerto in G Minor Op. 26

Alto Solo: SHIZUKO CHIBA
Wolf: Ueber Nacht
Wolf: Gesang Weyla's
Strauss: Breit' ueber mein Haupt dein schwarzes Hear
Strauss: Ach, Lieb, ich muss nun Scheiden
Strauss: Zueignug

Piano Accompaniment:
Prof. MANFRED GURLITT

Admission:
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(Incl. tax)
Booking at Play Guide

Séance de la Musique de Chambre
Thurs., Oct. 29, at 7 p.m.
Sangyo Kaikan
Toroque Takagui (Piano) Hisatada Otaka (Piano)
Kikuo Suzuki (Violon) Takashi Kurata ('Cello)

Program
1. a) Loeillet: Sonate a Trois No. 2 en si mineur
b) Rameau: La Marais
c) „ Menuet
d) „ Tambourin
Piano: Toroque Takagui
Violon: Kikuo Suzuki
'Cello: Takashi Kurata
2. P.F. Ferroud: Sonate en la pour Piano et Violoncello
Piano: Hisatada Otaka
'Cello: Takashi Kurata
3. Dvorak: Trio (Dumky)
Piano: Toroque Takagui
Violon: Kikuo Suzuki
'Cello: Takashi Kurata

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Music Notes

Three foreign professors of the Tokyo Academy of Music will give solo recitals in Tokyo on three consecutive evenings this week: Leo Sirota, piano, will play in aid of the Kokumin Rakuen Society from 7 p.m. today at the Hibiya Public Hall; Leonid Kreutzer, piano, will be heard in the second of his serial concerts at the same hall from 6:30 p.m. Monday, October 26; and Willy Frey, violin, will appear in a recital with Kizen In, piano, at the Nihon Seinenkan from 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, October 27.

Joseph Rosenstock will direct the Toho Symphony Orchestra of 70 players for the fifth Teigeki Music and Ballet Evening which will be held from 7 p.m. Tuesday, October 27, at the Tokyo Takarazuka Theater, featuring a stage presentation of Rimski-Korsakov's symphonic ballet suite, "La Scheherazade", and several orchestra selections.

With the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Joseph Rosenstock, Susumu Nagai, pianist, will play Liszt's E flat major and Beethoven's E flat major concertos at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m. Wednesday, October 28.

Two church music performances are being offered in Tokyo this week, including renditions of Russian church choirs of the 18th century, conducted by Hisao Takai, at the St. Nicolai Cathedral, Kanda, from 10 a.m. today and a presentation of Haydn's oratorio, "The Creation," directed by Eisaburo Kioka, at the Mukogaoka (St. Timothy's) Church, from 7:30 p.m. Saturday, October 30.

In commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the introduction of the educational system in Japan, a special chorus and orchestra concert will be held by the Tokyo Academy of Music from 6 p.m. Saturday, October 31, at the Hibiya Public Hall. A "Hymn Celebrating the 70th Anniversary of the Introduction of the Educational System" and the "Manchoukuo Grand March" commemorating the 10th anniversary of the foundation of Manchoukuo, both written and composed by the staff of the Tokyo Academy of Music, will be played under the baton of Kunihiko Hashimoto.

A concert form rendition of Gluck's three act opera, "Orpheus and Eurydice," conducted by Professor Manfred Gurlitt, will be given in the second part of the program with the following vocal soloist: Miss Shizuko Chiba (Orpheus), Miss Fumiko Fujita (Eurydice), and Miss Toyoko Tsuda (Amor).

Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto, and Professor Gurlitt, piano, are also scheduled for a joint appearance the same Saturday from 2 p.m. on the program of the second musical masterworks appreciation concert, at the Hibiya Public Hall, together with Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto, violin.

Vocal recitals of the week include Miss Komako Matsuda's evening of Japanese and Italian songs and Italian opera selections, assisted at the piano by Miss Etsuko Hayashi, from 7 p.m., Thursday, October 29, at the Gunjin Kaikan; and Miss Haruko Mori's program of works by Mozart, Hugo Wolf, Shukichi Mitsukuri, Johann Strauss, and others, assisted by Miss Yoko Matsukuma, piano, and a septet composed of members of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, from 7 p.m. Friday, October 30, at the Meiji Seimei Auditorium.

Hisatada Otaka, piano; Toroku Takagi, piano; Kikuo Suzuki, violin; and Takashi Kurata, 'cello, will give a chamber music evening under the auspices of the Tokyo Music Lovers Association, at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 7 p.m. Thursday, October 29.

Pupils of the late Eleana Pavlova, who held the position of a civilian in the service of the Japanese Army, will give a dance recital at the Gunjin Kaikan from 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, October 28, under the auspices of the Pavlova Ballet Studio.

Madam Miura's historical recital of pre-classical and classical compositions which was scheduled for Tuesday, October 20, at the Hibiya Public Hall, had to be in the last hour postponed till Thursday, December 24, owing to a sudden illness which has befallen the famed singer.

In a series of three chamber music study recitals being presented by the Matsumoto String Quartet under the auspices of the Nippon Victor Talking Machine Company with the support of the Japan Music Culture Association, the second program featuring Beethoven's String Quartet in F major Opus 135 will be held at the Denki Club Auditorium, Yuraku-cho, from 6 p.m. Monday, November 2. Ginji Yamane, noted musical writer and critic, will lecture on the opus to be performed.

Schumann's Symphonic Studies and Liszt-Busoni's Spanish Rhapsody are the main numbers to be played by Miss Toyoko Sato, in her piano recital at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 2 p.m. Sunday, November 11. Professor Leo Sirota will assist at the second piano.

Baku Ishii, who is known as one of the foremost pioneers of the introduction of Western stage dancing in this country, will celebrate the 30th anniversary of the beginning of his artistic career with a special ballet evening to be held at the Hibiya Public Hall from 7 p.m. Thursday, November 5. The event is sponsored by Koscak Yamada, Kyusaburo Yamamoto, and several other leading personalities of Japan's musical, theatrical, literary, and art circles. The program will include features from Baku Ishii's repertory which he has presented in 1,500 performances in all parts of the world in the course of his 30 years of stage activity.

AUTUMN MOON-VIEWING

Ancient Nocturnal Festival Introduced From China Still Celebrated Here With Pomp And Splendor

The 15th of August in the lunar calendar which falls usually in solar September has been the occasion of a charming nocturnal festival for over a millennium in Japan. The custom of watching the September Harvest-Moon was introduced to our Court from China in the 850's during the reign of the Emperor Montoku and has since been observed widely among the people, although it ceased to be a Court function long, long ago.

The moon is full on the fifteenth of a lunar month. While still the sun's after-glow lingers in the west, the silvery disk makes its imposing appearance in the clear sky of mid-autumn, and as the night grows it adds to its brightness and mellowness. It glides along its course with a majesty becoming the celestial queen, calm and serene, completely over-shadowing the whole galaxy of myriad stars. No wonder poets, ancient and modern, have sat up all night in intoxicated appreciation of its wondrous sight. It is a time-honored tradition in China to compose poetry on the night, and in our country too countless numbers of beautiful lays have been sung to the moon for centuries.

As the Japanese people have a traditional aversion to all fullness and faultness, they have developed the custom of celebrating the thirteenth night in lunar September (which, this year, fell on October 21). This also has a very ancient and dignified history, having originated at Court in 919 during the reign of the Emperor Daigo. It was on September 13 that Sugawara Michizane (845-903) composed that famous poem in his place of banishment:

Just a year ago, trusted and
honored,
The poem party I attended.
Tonight, alone, my poem of
autumn thoughts
Brings back memories, which give
me killing pains.
But the garment thou gave me
then
Is with me now, here in this
place
The perfume still clings to it,
Lifting it up daily, I proclaim my
allegiance to thee.

Also it was on September 13th that Uesugi Kenshin (1530-1578), that mighty general of the Civil War days, wrote his immortal poem, "Home Thoughts from the Campaign," occasioned by an exquisite moon. If illness had not caused his sudden death, he, instead of Oda Nobunaga, would have been the one to bring unity and peace to our country. He combined all the essentials of a true samurai, for he was an excellent poet, profound scholar, valiant fighter as well as a considerate lord to his subordinates and a faithful servant to his overlord.

Poem Still Popular

His "Home Thoughts" which is still popular among the youths of Japan was composed at a banquet celebrating the successful capture of Nagao Castle. Sugawara Michizane, a great scholar-statesman, and Uesugi Kenshin, a great general, are representative of all our famous men in history who, with hardly an exception, were all poets, some by gift, others by application. It is good that they are held in high esteem by our youth today, not alone for their statesmanship and prowess, but for their tenderness and humanity.

The usually cloudy sky of insular Japan is clear for a time just at this time. But the moon the Japanese admire is not necessarily a bright and radiant moon; their appreciation is subject to the physical aspect of the moon, the particular mood in which the beholder happens to be in, and the surroundings in which the view is enjoyed. Sometimes clouds and wild geese flying across lend enchantment to the view, and the music of the pine tree and the dance of the pampas grass create a perfect mood for the appreciation. Chisato was in a melancholy mood when he wrote:

A family party held to observe the moon-viewing ceremony in a traditional manner. (K.B.S. Photo)

A thousand sad thoughts rise in
me
When I behold the harvest moon,
Although to all men autumn
comes,
And not to me alone.

and Priest Saigyo voiced his preference of natural environment in

The moon view at Capital
Which did delight my mind
Ah! it was but a trifling joy,
Now do I find.

In thousands of Japanese homes, the Fifteenth Night or the Thirteenth Night is observed with a ceremony that approaches the religious. In preparation, boys and girls go out into the fields to gather the pampas grass. They carry it home and arrange in a vase, which is placed beside the wooden stand for the offerings.

The spidery grass that sways to and fro to the slightest stir of the breeze not only enhances the beauty of the moon but serves to bring nature into a man-made world. The usual offerings consist of rice-dumplings, persimmons, grapes and, above all, taroes, which, however, are replaced by chestnuts on the Thirteenth Night. Somehow, the taro root has been so closely associated with moon-viewing parties that it often constitutes the sole item in informal celebration.

An amusing story is told of a maid servant in the employ of a noble family who composed a doggerel verse as she peeped at the moon through a hole she made in a taro root with her comb:

Tsuki-zuki ni Tsuki miru Tsuki
wa ookeredo
Tsuki miru Tsuki wa kono
Tsuki no Tsuki
(Any month the moon we see.
But this month's moon is the moon
for me.)

Except for the offerings to the moon, the major item on the festival menu is, of course, sake, that is, for male adults. Drinking of sake to the moon is a custom as old as time: The great Chinese poet, Li Po, (705-762) composed a line on a Fifteenth Night which in substance means "What can a fellow do on a night like this?" and justified his complete abandon, although he was drunk every other night, moon or no moon.

There is a Japanese phrase which means "Mid-Autumn Moonless Night." The man who had looked for an excuse for getting drunk would drink to the moonless night, or for that matter, to the clouds, to the rain or anything else on god's earth Habitual drinkers are not the kin to suffer for want of an excuse for indulging in their habit. And so, ingenious Bacchnals have invented the Yoimachi (literally, Evening Waiting party on which sake is drunk to the Fourteenth moon for fear the Fifteenth moon might be obstracted from the view by unfavorable atmospheric whims. The same persons will again drink to the "moonless night" the next evening, if their worst fear should come true.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MAS

The second evening of the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock with Miss Hisako Tsuji as soloist was held at the Hibiya Public Hall on October 17. The program consisted of Weber's "Oberon" Overture and two Violin-Concertos; Mendelssohn's Violin-Concerto in E minor, Op. 64, and Beethoven's Concerto in D, Op. 61.

When the program opened with the "Oberon" Overture, one could not help noticing the vast improvement in the orchestra's playing as an integral unit under the baton of Rosenstock. It gained compactness and even a certain amount of verve. In the not very easy, frolicsome Allegro con fucco, it certainly succeeded in giving one the impression of sprightliness, though the violins did not quite keep in unity. The Flutes and the other wood-wind were generally good, but the Horns' articulation and intonation were none too good. In the Mendelssohn Violin-Concerto, the Orchestra played the obbligato-part very discreetly, but in the Beethoven Violin-concerto, especially in the beatiful second-movement (Larghetto),—where the string-section of the orchestra accompanies the solo-violin with the pizzicato-accompaniment—, it did not sound sonorous enough and lacked in precision, which naturally did not enhance the ardent elegance of the movement. However, on the whole, it was very refreshing, and this shows, what change could be wrought for better or worse by the substitution of conductors even with the same orchestra.

A talented, young girl, Miss Hisako Tsuji, played the two Violin-Concertos. She gave one the impression of talent and wildness. How different she would have been if she was brought-up in one of the foremost Academies of Music in Europe, or at least, in the hand of a more experienced teacher in Japan. She is also a living-proof that musical talents are not lacking in this country, but what is lacking is the proper, musical guidance with few exceptions. It is really a shame that so many musical talents are "crippled" through irregular musical education. What this young girl, Miss H. Tsuji, accomplished so far on the violin is not due to her past lessons she received from some dubious tutor, but practically all due to her own, instinctive efforts. Hence, all the healthy musical development in her is sadly left unattended.

She may not have to learn very much in the way of left-hand technique, but her bowing is far behind in comparison, as for instance, in her chord-playing and "sons files" bowing. Her vibrato is too slow and too wide, and because of a certain technical defect, it does not always sound, although the visual movements are there. Her "petite-detache" is good and so is her intonation on the whole, but not always. Practically all her double-stops are not quite in tune. Her tone-production, though generally good, is not always pure and not broad enough. In the purely musical domain, she has to learn very much in the way of phrasing, tone-coloring, accent, dynamic-differentiation, the proper use of portamento and so on, which are the prerequisites of musical interpretation on the violin. It may not be still too late for her to correct fundamental defects under an authoritative teacher, and for her own sake and for a more healthy musical development, it is earnestly solicited.

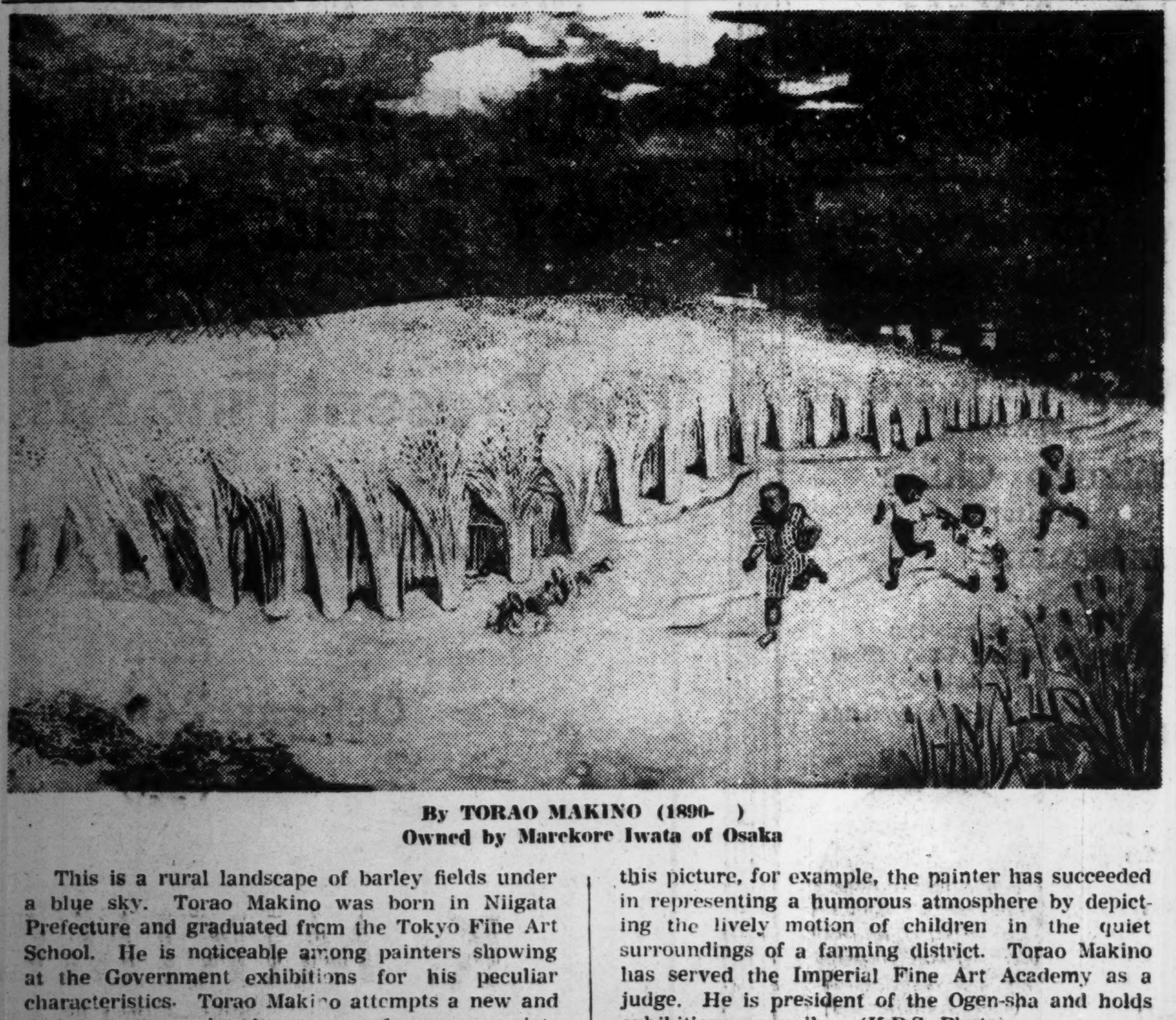
She played the Mendelssohn Violin-Concerto incomparably better than the Beethoven Violin-Concerto, which was obviously not within her musical conception. There were glimpses of charming simplicity in her playing here and there, but more often than not, she spoiled the whole effect by introducing artificial sophistications not of her own. Otherwise, she gave a straightforward rendition of the Mendelssohn Violin-Concerto, which was quite enjoyable.

Last Sunday evening, there was a Vocal-Recital given by Mme. Nobuye Tanaka (Mezzo-soprano) with a program of Schubert at the Nippon Seinen Kaikan. She sang a cycle of songs from Schubert's "Winter Journey." One was immediately struck with her very lovely quality of singing-voice. In every item she sang with taste and discretion, and in some of the items, she did bring out the atmosphere peculiar to that song very well indeed with a differentiation in coloring and so on, but it was still her lovely quality of voice which predominated over everything else. Now and then when she attacked a note, there was a certain hollowness and lack of sonority to be discernible for a fraction of a second. This was particularly annoying and regrettable because of her lovely voice. Her range and control of voice were good, but her rather reticent attitude of singing did not quite go well with some of the more dramatic items in the cycle. Every song, however short, has its beginning, its development, its climax and its retrospect, and the whole is merged in drama, for drama is life. It is a great fallacy to say there is no dramatic element in a little song and plentiful in operatic airs; it is the question of qualities rather than quantities again. The whole programme was very enjoyable and her lovely voice was almost a revelation to one who did not expect very much from the vocalists.

On October 21 at the Hibiya Public Hall, the Nippon Symphony Orchestra's second regular concert of this season took place. The program consisted of a "Symphonic Poem"—Kinuta, by Kisio Hirao the Symphonic Variation for Pianoforte and Orchestra by Cesar Franck, and Bruckner's Fourth Symphony. The soloist was Kazuko Kusama (Pianoforte) and Hisatada Otaka conducted throughout the program.

The orchestra, in section, has improved during the past few weeks. Among the strings, the violas began to sing, especially in the Andante of Bruckner's; the violins still lack the singing-quality and the sonority; the violin-cellos and the double-basses were less good. The trombones were much better, but the horns need much attention over such matters as, tone-production, intonation, articulation, etc. Kusama played the piano-part of France's Symphonic Variation with understanding; her dynamic-range was rather narrow and her chord-playing not very smooth. Otaka conducted the whole program discreetly.

BARLEY FIELDS



By TORAO MAKINO (1890-)
Owned by Marekore Iwata of Osaka

This is a rural landscape of barley fields under a blue sky. Torao Makino was born in Niigata Prefecture and graduated from the Tokyo Fine Art School. He is noticeable among painters showing at the Government exhibitions for his peculiar characteristics. Torao Makino attempts a new and Japanese expression by means of an appropriate deformation of effective lines and brushwork. In this picture, for example, the painter has succeeded in representing a humorous atmosphere by depicting the lively motion of children in the quiet surroundings of a farming district. Torao Makino has served the Imperial Fine Art Academy as judge. He is president of the Ogen-sha and holds exhibitions annually. (K.B.S. Photo)

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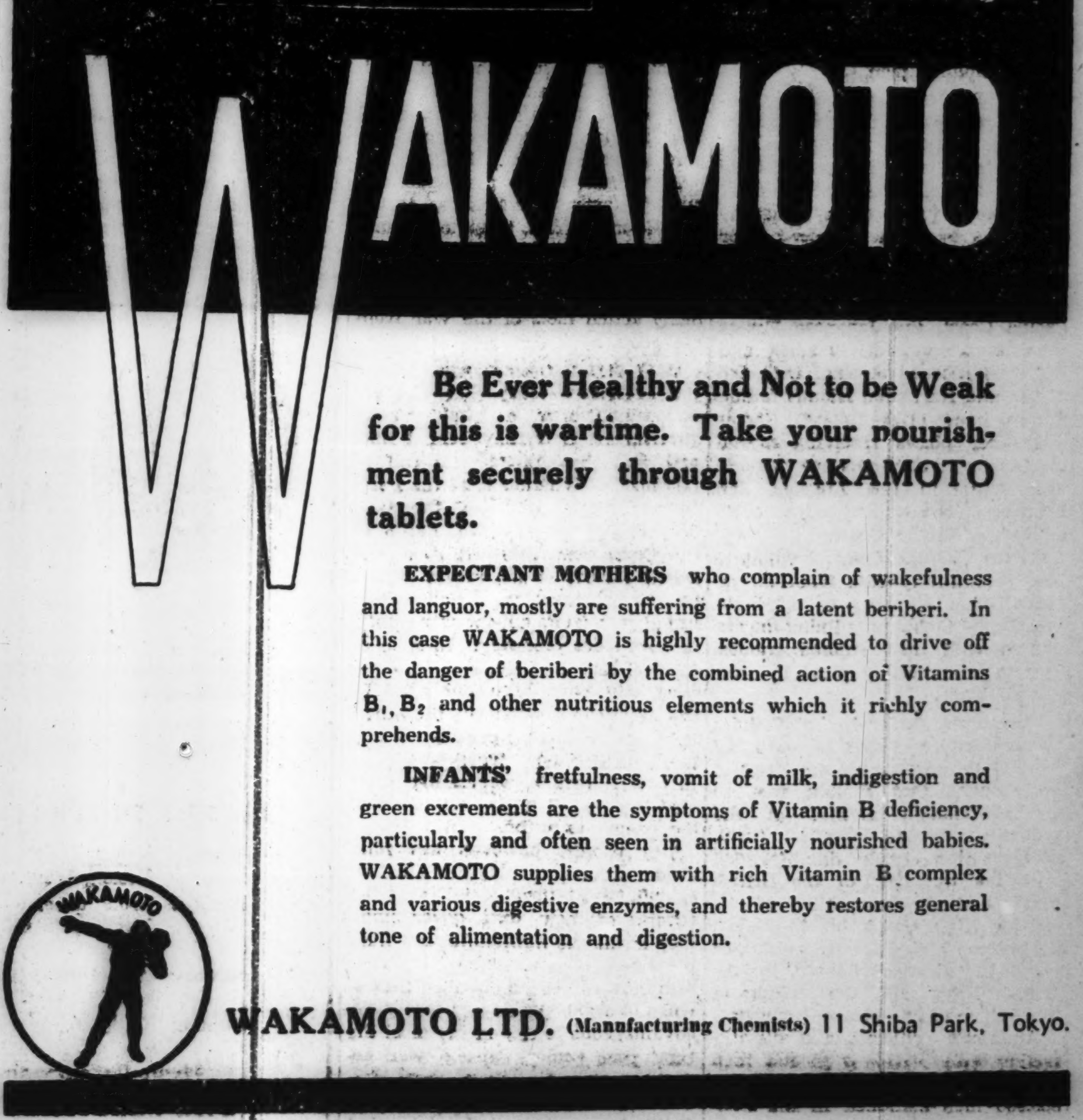

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GOV'T TO PURCHASE IDLE EXPORT GOODS

Vital Materials Management Corporation to Be Mobilized

DRAFT SCHEME GIVEN OUT

Articles Thus Bought to Be Utilized to Best Wartime Advantage

With a view to making the best use of the goods now lying idle, especially fiber products, on account of wartime curb on foreign trade, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has decided to have the Vital Materials Management Corporation buy up the entire stock of these articles, reports the Chugai.

In accordance with this decision, the Commerce and Industry Ministry held a meeting on October 23, inviting the chairmen of the Foreign Trade, Silk and Rayon, Wool, Cotton and Staple Fiber Control Associations, the chairmen of the Vital Materials Control Corporation and other parties interested, and conferred with them on the actual procedures for the purchases.

At the same time, the Ministry announced the following draft scheme in connection with disposal of idle commodities:

(1) The entire stock of commodities idly held in the quarters concerned due to foreign trade restrictions shall be purchased by the Vital Materials Management Corporation, it being understood, however, that the commodities promised to be so bought by the export adjustment organizations (for which applications have been, accepted) yet remaining undelivered shall be forwarded by the Vital Materials Management Corporation by the end of next February.

(2) The Vital Materials Management Corporation shall purchase these commodities at prices including the cost of production and sundry expenses but not including dealers' commissions, and it rests with the competent committee of the Commerce and Industry Ministry to fix the exact buying prices and terms of delivery.

(3) The Vital Materials Management Corporation shall dispose of the commodities thus bought according to the scheme or instructions of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, it being understood that any margin of profit thereby realized shall be used for compensation of differences possibly arising in connection with foreign trade.

Compensations to Lapse

(4) The compensation system hitherto in practise for losses through export restrictions shall be terminated on November 30.

Incidentally, the Commerce and Industry Ministry indicated its motive for deciding on the new measure in the following way:—

"In connection with the commodities lying idly due to foreign trade restrictions, the authorities have hitherto disposed of these commodities in accordance with the existing compensation system in regard to the commodities left unshipped due to transit difficulties, and these commodities have been occasionally purchased by the export adjustment organizations. In view, however, of the urgent need of utilizing these goods to the best advantage in this era of emergency, the Ministry has been prompted to assign to the Vital Material Materials Corporation the task of buying up the entire stocks of these goods."

KWANTUNG OIL PLANTS WILL BE AMALGAMATED

Economic Department There to Carry Out Step in Accordance With Plan

The control of 27 oil plants in the leased territory of Kwantung will be shortly brought about in accordance with the plan decided on by the Economic Department of the Kwantung Office, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

Nine of the old plants stated above will be placed under the management of the Daito Oil Company and 18 of them under the management of the Kyowa Oil Company. Both companies are to be capitalized at ¥10,000 each.

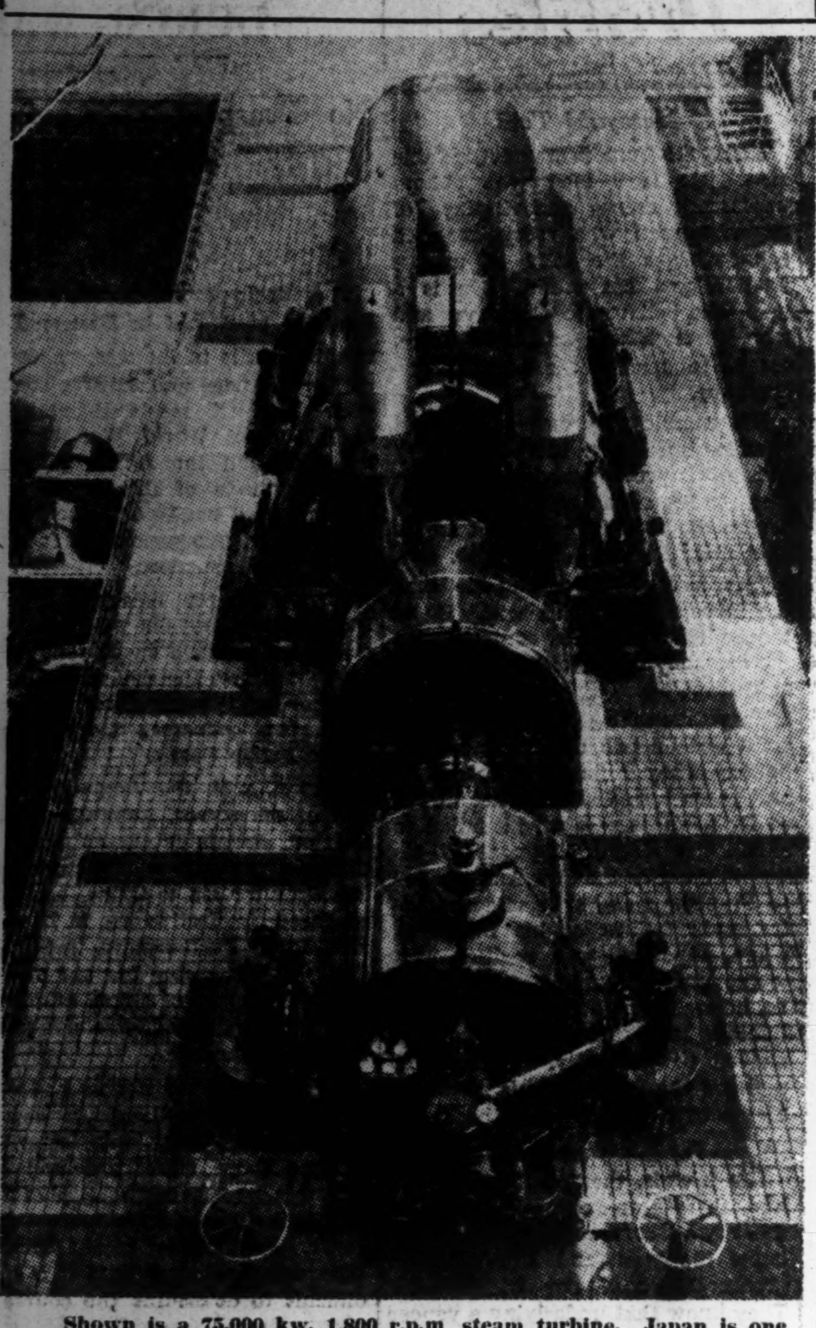
The two oil companies stated above, whose establishment is expected shortly, will conduct all the business relative to the bean oil and bean cake industries and their sale as follows:

(1) The manufacture and sale of bean oil and bean cake;

(2) Various duties essential for the development of the industries in view.

The establishment of the two oil companies stated above will be followed by the establishment of the Oil Manufacturers' Association at Dairen with a fund of ¥500,000 to be invested by the two oil companies to be established and the three oil companies already in existence.

Develops 75,000 Kilowatts



Shown is a 75,000 kw. 1,800 r.p.m. steam turbine. Japan is one of the foremost hydro-electric power generating countries in the world but power generation by steam by no means plays a minor part in the supply of power. In steam turbine construction, too, huge strides have been taken and by multiplying the number of revolutions per minute numerous advantages, such as lightness, economy of material and easy manipulation, have been secured.

GUILDS TO INSURE VESSELS OF WOOD

Ministry to Enforce Setting Up Of Associations at Important Places of Country

The construction in Japan of motor-boats for the transportation of coal and other war materials of vital importance will be greatly accelerated on the establishment of the wooden ship insurance guilds in various parts of Japan Proper that are being planned by the Communications Ministry, says the Chugai.

The Board of Marine Affairs, which is supervising all affairs relative to the transportation of various war materials of importance by motor-boats, has decided to submit a bill to the forthcoming session of the Imperial Diet for the establishment of a subsidized insurance organization to protect the owners of all motor-boats engaged in the work stated above against possible dangers at sea.

Under the present system, any motor-boat in Japan can be insured only up to 65 per cent of its value, the owner of the boat being thus always exposed to a loss amounting to 35 per cent of his ship's value. To make the position of the ship owners more precarious, the Japanese insurance companies in existence hold themselves responsible only for salvaging expenses where salvaging is possible or in case of total loss, with the inevitable result that all owners of motor-boats in Japan are eager to redeem the cost of their ships as quickly as possible even at the sacrifice of such repair works as are indispensable for safe navigation. Moreover, they are generally unwilling to engage in the planned transportation business which is less remunerative than ordinary transportation service.

The Communications Ministry, in view of the unsatisfactory situation, is expected to enforce the following measures:

1. The wooden boat insurance guilds shall be established at important places in the country, and the Government shall hold itself responsible for any loss which might be incurred to the guilds in connection with their business.

2. Any motor-boats in Japan, as in the case of any steel boats, shall be, if requested by their owners, insured up to the amount of their full value.

3. The premium for motor-boats in Japan shall be lowered to a rational point.

4. All motor-moats in Japan shall be insured against losses arising from various causes and not insured for under the present system.

Gov't. Issues Bonds

Encouraged by the cooperation shown by the people in the wartime financial policy, the Government issued 600,000,000 yen worth of Government bonds on October 22, with the Deposits Bureau of the Finance Ministry and the Bank of Japan underwriting, it has been announced.

SLUGGISHNESS SEEN ON WEEK-END MART

Big Jump Made in Spot Market —Long-Term Section Suffers Fractional Losses

The week-end on the Tokyo Stock Exchange was sluggish as a whole by reason of the evening-up operations that had been accelerated in response to the Finance Ministry's warning against speculation.

The long-term section registered fractional losses with the exception, however, of Hakodate Shipbuilding, Okamoto Industrial and Kanebo Spinning, which respectively rallied ¥1.60, ¥1.50 and ¥1.10.

The short-term section was continuously quiet, but the market was featured by a rise of ¥1.20 scored by Teikoku Rayon, new, against a fractional loss by the bourse issue.

The spot market tended to recovery. As a matter of fact, Fuji Electric Machinery jumped up ¥8.00 at one bound with the rumored increase of its capital before long. Simultaneously Kokoku Pulp advanced ¥2.00 and Japan Synthetic Chemical Industrial stepped up around ¥1.00.

First Section

	—Delivery—		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	148.5	149.6	146.9
Teikoku Rayon (50)	80.9	81.3	79.6
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	77.3	78.7	77.8
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	78.0	78.2	79.5
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	98.0	97.6	97.0
Showa Elec. Ind (50)	....	73.8	73.8
Toa Tobacco (50)	101.7	102.3	101.5

Second Section

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
N. Y. K. (50)		108.8	108.2
O. S. K. (50)	98.5	100.0	100.1
Toyo Steamship (50)	74.4	75.7	75.9
Nissan Steamship (50)	69.4	69.7	69.1
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	....	98.7	99.1

Third Section

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Furukawa Elec. Ind (50)	99.4	100.1	99.4
M'bishi Elec. Mach (50)	....	141.6	141.8
Japan Oils and Fats(50)	69.0	69.4	68.2
Japan Beer (50)	112.3	114.8	115.9
Tropical Ind (42½)	44.1	44.3	44.5
Sumatra Dev (37½)	48.5	48.4	47.9
Asahi Glass (50)	130.0	129.7	126.3

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	129.1	9.6	8.0	129.1
N. Y. K., old	108.6	9.0	8.0	109.0
Do new	92.3	2.7	2.2	92.7
Kanebo Spinning	148.0	8.0	7.5	147.8
Do. new	92.6	3.0	2.0	92.8
Teikoku Rayon. n	80.7	2.0	0.4	82.0
Osaka Stock, new	63.5	3.8	2.4	63.1
Japan Steel Tube	70.6	1.0	0.3	70.7
Japan Oil	77.5	7.6	7.2	77.2
S. M. R.	74.2	4.2	3.9	73.9
Mitsubishi Heavy	91.3	1.3	1.1	91.1
Hokkaido Coal	76.2	6.2	6.2	76.2
Toyo Rayon, new	62.3	2.7	2.3	62.7
Hitachi Iron Works	83.9	4.0	3.9	83.9
Kokura Iron Works	53.3	3.3	3.2	53.2
Japan Beer, new	60.2	0.3	0.1	60.3
Nichiro Fishery	83.0	3.0	1.6	81.6
Japan Fishery, new	49.3	9.3	8.5	48.5
Japan Sugar, new	74.3	4.3	3.2	73.2
Ensuiko Sugar	65.9	5.9	5.6	65.9
Japan Mining	55.1	5.1	5.0	55.0
Manchou Ind	57.9	7.9	7.9	57.9

MANCHOUKUO BANK TO BE REORGANIZED

Will Be Made Into a Special Juridical Person From Joint-Stock Company

To cope with the new monetary developments in Greater East Asia since the outbreak of the current war and to keep pace with the recent revision of the Bank of Japan Law, the Manchoukuo Government has decided to subject the Central Bank of Manchoukuo to a wholesale reorganization, it is reported from Hsinking.

The reorganization bill was approved by the Privy Council Thursday. It will be promulgated as a special law on October 26 and go into effect November 1.

The reorganization plan, which aims at giving sufficient authority to the national bank to enable it to accomplish its work as the central monetary control agency in Manchoukuo, calls for the reorganization of the bank from its present status of a joint-stock company to a special juridical person by virtue of a special law.

Under the provisions of the reorganization law, the Central Bank of Manchoukuo will be enabled to execute satisfactorily its function as a note-issuing bank and resort to necessary steps for adjusting monetary transactions in order to smooth out the supplying of industrial funds.

The law also calls for the increase of the capital of the Central Bank of Manchoukuo from the present ¥30,000,000 to ¥100,000,000 (one-quarter paid-up), to be totally financed by the Manchoukuo Government.

Gist of Reorganization

The gist of the proposed reorganization as approved by the Privy Council follows:

1. The Central Bank of Manchoukuo, which is at present a joint-stock company, shall be reorganized into a special juridical person under a special law to be promulgated for the purpose.

2. The Central Bank of Manchoukuo shall participate in important monetary and financial plans of the Government and will exercise control in connection with the absorption and operation of industrial funds by leading monetary bodies. The bank shall also control the introduction of industrial funds from foreign countries (particularly from Japan).

3. The capital of the Central Bank of Manchoukuo shall be increased to ¥100,000,000 from the present ¥30,000,000 to be totally financed by the Government.

4. The members of the staff of the Central Bank of Manchoukuo shall be regarded as official government employees under the law.

5. The Minister of Economics, when deeming it necessary, may issue orders to monetary organs in order to secure their cooperation with the Central Bank of Manchoukuo in the execution of the latter's functions.

6. The Central Bank of Manchoukuo, by order of the Minister of Economics, or when deeming it necessary for monetary control, may inspect the businesses and assets of monetary organs.

It is generally believed by financial circles in Hsinking as well as in Japan that the reorganized Central Bank of Manchoukuo will serve as an important co-partner of the Bank of Japan in directing monetary activities in Greater East Asia.

LABOR TROUBLE IN U.S. STEADILY GROWS WORSE

Number of Working Days Lost On Account of Disputes Mounting Every Month

In spite of all measures taken by the Washington Government in order to suppress labor trouble in the country, the situation is steadily growing worse. In accordance with the latest announcement by the Wartime Production Bureau, the total number of working days lost on account of labor disputes since January last are as follows:

	Days lost
January, 1942	46.000
February	119.000
March	167.000
April	170.000
May	137.000
June	255.000
July	234.000
August	236.000
September	319.000

Coal Plan May Be Revised

A fundamental revision, in the five-year coal production plan established by the Government for enforcement beginning 1942, is expected in order to meet the great change in Japan's industrial situation. The competent authorities and other parties concerned are reported to be considering the re-establishment of the five-year plan in view of the special demand for coal in connection with the economic construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

MORE BIG BUSINESS PUSHERS

Keita Goto, Captain of Suburban Electric Railways, Left Official Career to Become One of the Keenest Go-Getter Businessmen in Japan

The executive ability and vigorous fighting spirit shown by Keita Goto, president of the Tokyo Express Electric Railway Co. during the last few years in rolling over the electric railway business of the Kanto must have been a source of wonder to his friends and foes alike.

In the business world he holds a peculiar position but undoubtedly he is one of the propelling forces of warring Japan, says the magazine Diamond.

He may be one of those businessmen, the article continues, who are rather unpopular in financial circles, but it is remarkable that no one fails to regard him with respect and a good deal of precaution, so keen is his business acumen, coupled with bulldog pugnacity, which reminds one of a free lance in the age of wars in Japanese history.

Some one has compared him to an "avaricious gilthead," which metaphor is pertinent to the extent that there are few businessmen who have gone in for so many enterprises at will as he. Another has said that he may be one of those businessmen who will remain in power to the last under the old structure." This criticism too, may not be very wide of the mark.

Gets Local Lines

In the last several years, he has placed under his control the Tokyo Subway, Enoshima, Inchu, Shizuoka, Sagami, Hakone Tozan, Odawara and Keihin electric railways, together with the bus net-works attached to them. Over the extensive area from the vicinity of Omiya in the east to the suburbs of Shizuoka in the west, all the private means of traffic, with one or two exceptions, are under his sway. In Shanghai he has secured control of the Shanghai Milk Plant, in the Wuhan district, the bus business and ferrying, in Taiwan, the tea business and recently he has acquired the right of sole management of motor trucks on the entire Malay Peninsula.

He believes in the principle of "one man control." He seems convinced that as long as he himself is sound and healthy, his enterprises will continue to prosper and go on expanding. Efficient subordinates are necessary, it is true, he appears to think, but they do not constitute an indispensable factor, for the success of his enterprises because his own ability and talent will suffice in most cases. Consequently he makes his own ability the sole weapon to fight with. He plans and operates himself most of the bigger enterprises he has set his bonds to. He is a type of man who cannot be satisfied with plans or methods devised by others. This self-confidence sometimes makes itself manifest in his haughty attitude.

Can See Merit

On the other hand, he has a knack of managing men under him. He has the ability to discern the strong points of his men and to put the right man in the right place.

Mr. Goto was born the second son of a middle-class farmer in Shinano Province 60 years ago and graduated from the Matsumoto Middle School with honors.

At one time he was a substitute teacher at a primary school in his native village, but came up to Tokyo with high ambition and entered the higher normal school where he took a course in English literature. On graduation he was appointed a teacher at a commercial school at Yokkaichi, Miye Prefecture, but not being satisfied with the position he again came up to Tokyo and entered the faculty of politics of the Tokyo Imperial University for further studies. At that time he had difficulty in paying his way through college. He completed the course under many handicaps, either earning his college expenses as tutor in wealthy families or getting a scholarship. These several years must have been the hardest period of his life.

As a petty official in the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry after graduation from the university, he was aloof from his petty colleagues and he was consumed by fires of ambition. In 1913 he changed over to the Board of Railways, which eventually became the Railways Ministry, where he was promoted to chief of the general affairs section of the Superintendence Bureau.

Leaves Officialdom

While he was in that position a change presented itself for him to realize his long-cherished aspiration —the establishment and cultivation of an enterprise—which made him abandon the official service once and for all. At that time, the Musashi Electric Railway Co., the predecessor of the Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway Co., was established with a capital of ¥250,000 and he was offered the post of its managing-director. This company constructed the Meguro-Kamata line, and soon after the Great Earthquake of 1923 the Shibuya-Yokohama line was brought to completion. Since then he has been watching closely for a chance of expansion with the Meguro-Kamata and Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railways as headquarters.

His past sixty years can be divided into 25 years devoted to the pursuit of knowledge, nine years spent in Government service, 20 years spent in Government service, 20 years given to the management of the Me-Kama and To-Yoko lines and the last several years which represent the most prosperous period of his career.

He is now in his sixtieth year and is tops for health. From his recent business activities, which show a bit of his former inexhaustible energies, the writer concludes, "it is certain that he will yet accomplish much greater things than we have ever imagined."

PRODUCTION TO BE UPPED OF WARTIME NECESSARIES

Effective Measures Will Be Taken by Imperial Rule Assistance Association

Effective measures will be taken by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, based on the decision just reached by the Enforcement Bureau of the Association, to increase the production of all kinds of wartime necessaries by introducing a fundamental reform in the function of the Regional Imperial Rule Assistance Cooperative Council, says the Asahi.

The measures to be taken are as follows:

(1) The prefectural branches of the Regional Cooperative Bodies shall be authorized to take part in the discussion of the important questions to be conducted at the headquarters of the council.

(2) The members of the council shall be newly selected from among manufacturers, dealers, and consumers concerned, who shall conduct the study of all the questions in the presence of the representatives of the central or the local government.

(3) The subjects for study shall be carefully selected by the government authorities and the council members.

All the resolutions reached at their meeting shall be immediately enforced by the prefectural governments concerned.

By the enforcement of those measures the prefectural bloc system which is disturbing the smooth distribution of necessary materials will be practically wiped out.

SEA WEED INDUSTRY FIRM TO BE SET UP IN HOKKAIDO

Leading Potassium Chloride And Iodine Producers There To Be Investors

A ¥1,000,000 company, tentatively called the Hokkaido Sea Weed Industry Company, will be established shortly by the leading producers of potassium chloride and iodine in Hokkaido namely, the Hokkaido Fishery Guilds' Federation, the Hokkaido Development Company, and the Etorofu Fishery Company subject to official sanction for investment required, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

Seven hundred thousand yen of the capital as stated above will be invested by the Hokkaido Fishery Guilds' Association, the Hokkaido Development Company, and the Etorofu Fishery Company, and the remaining ¥300,000 by the leading manufacturers of potassium chloride and iodine in Hokkaido.

The new company will have a board of six officials to be selected from among the officials of the investing companies and from among outsiders.

To Expand Cement Factory

The Chosen Cement Company, in accordance with the decision reached at an extraordinary general meeting of its shareholders held recently at its head office, has decided to carry out an expansion of its factory at Kaishu, Chosen, and start in the shipbuilding and mechanical industries in close collaboration with its heavy industry factories in West Chosen, says the Nikkan Kogyo. The company will disburse ¥3,000,000 for the expansion of its factory at Kaishu, which will be followed by another investment to the same extent.

HONGKONG STOCKS ON UPWARD TREND

Wares of Sincere, Wing-On and Other Chinese Business Houses Soar on Market

Stocks of all Chinese-managed commercial concerns in Hongkong, especially department stores, are indicating an upward trend on the market, reports Domei from Hongkong.

A notable example is the Sincere Company whose stock, with the face value of two Hongkong dollars, now sells at 17 dollars in sharp contrast to its pre-war price which slumped lower than the one-dollar mark.

Even taking into consideration that the Hongkong dollar is cheaper now by one-fourth than before the war, the stock of the Sincere Company has more than doubled in value.

The stock of the Wing-on Company has also shown a marked rise. Its stock rated at $450 before the war has jumped to $2,000.

Other Chinese business houses which are proving popular on the stock market are the Shanghai Wing-on Company and the Wing-on Spinning Company. The former's stock soared from a pre-war price of $600 to its current value of $5,000 or $6,000, while the latter's jumped from $300 to $5,000 or $7,000.

Economic observers here expressed belief that the strong tendency in the Chinese market reflects the attitude of the wealthy Chinese residents in Hongkong who have begun to invest in safe enterprises in view of the restoration of peace and order in the city.

OLD FAPI EXCHANGED

Changed for New Currency in 51 Western Central China Cities

The old fapi currency in circulation in western Central China was started to be exchanged for new fapi beginning Thursday in 51 cities including Kiukiang, Nanchang, Shansi, Yingcheng, Ichang and Tangyang, the Finance Department at Nanking announced Tuesday, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch.

After the exchange is over, circulation of old fapi will be prohibited in the area. The National Government moreover is contemplating the prohibition of old fapi in Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhwei provinces beginning December 1, the report says.

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Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	129.10	— 0.40
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	92.70	+ 0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	92.80	— 0.10
Gov't Bond. Kogo 5%	100.10	Same

Profiles

(Continued From Page 6)

office confirms his greatness and his capability, for no man, unsuited to fill the post, would, in these critical times, have received the appointment.

Those who know him laud the appointment, for there is no one more capable or more qaulified then he. They know that behind his genial affability there lies an unshakable determination and iron will. And they know, too, that that quality of amiability, which has more than once been criticized by those who give him but passing judgment, may in the future prove him good stead in his diplomatic negotiations with other nations. (This personality sketch is based in an article written by Sokichi Noyama which appeared in the Sunday Mainichi).

Bill Clearings

October 24
(In ¥1.000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	205.916	123.037
Balance	30.553	18.460

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1942

America's Navy Day

On October 27 the United States will observe its Navy Day. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Admiral Ernest Joseph King, and other figures prominent in American naval circles are reportedly preparing important speeches for that occasion. Well may these American naval leaders attempt to fire an oratorical broadside on that day, for an oratorical broadside is apparently the only kind of broadside they are capable of firing. Certain it is that their warships have been unable to land any effective shots against the naval might of Japan. What their navy lacks in fighting power, the American leaders must naturally attempt to make up by vocal power.

But however hard the American leaders may try to cover up the actual deficiencies of their navy by indulging in loud talk, there are certain facts which they cannot escape. In the first place, of what historical significance does Navy Day have in the United States? It commemorates no great naval victory, it marks no great milestone in the world's naval history, for in the whole history of the American navy there has never been any really great naval victory of world significance nor any significant contribution to the naval traditions of the world. The only American naval victories in history have been isolated guerilla sorties against British units operating against Napoleonic France, or operations against mere pirates, or engagements against a completely outnumbered and unprepared foe as in the Spanish-American War.

In the absence of any significant occasion on which to celebrate their Navy Day, the Americans have chosen the birthday of Theodore Roosevelt. Now this former President of the United States, however greater he undoubtedly was than his unbalanced namesake Franklin D. who today rules over that country, was after all not an outstanding character in naval history. His interest in naval affairs was after all merely incidental. All he did in regard to the navy was that in his younger days as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, he expounded the importance of gunnery and promoted the efficiency of administration, both of which had been neglected in the United States navy to a degree incredible by foreign standards. For this quite ordinary service, the birthday of this man has been seized upon by the Americans as the only occasion available to them to designate as their Navy Day. What a pitiful contrast to the Navy Day of Japan which commemorates the Battle of the Japan Sea in which the Japanese Navy annihilated in one day the vaunted Baltic Fleet of Tsarist Russia in one of the most brilliant naval exploits of all time!

Navy Day in America not only fails to celebrate any naval victory; it in effect has come to commemorate nothing but a series of disastrous defeats. What significance can Navy Day have to the Americans this year except as a commemoration of their sorry plight! First came the Battle of Hawaii in which the main strength of the American Pacific Fleet was smashed and immobilized through the blundering dereliction of duty on the part of the American commanders who thus contributed to the success of the intrepid Japanese attackers. Then came the Battles off Java, and the Battles off Surabaya and Batavia, and the various other engagements in which the United States lost still more of the rapidly dwindling remainder of her fleet. There were still further the losses of most of the aircraft carriers which the United States possessed. Finally there were such colossal battles as the Battle of the Coral Sea, the Japanese attacks on the Midway and the Aleutian Islands, and the continuing series of battles off the Solomon Islands in which the American losses have been so astounding as to force the American authorities to conceal the true situation. Such is the ineffaceable record which the United States navy has already established in the short ten months of conflict with the invincible might of Japan. In the light of these facts, what can Navy Day in the United States be this year but a commemoration of the greatest naval debacles in history!

It is no wonder that the American naval leaders, rendered frantic by their desperate plight, are planning to seize the occasion of Navy Day to launch an oratorical offensive directed at the American public! It is no wonder that the American authorities hope with their dazzling speeches to divert the attention of the people from a realization of the true situation! It is no wonder that the American propagandists hope with mere vocal sound and fury to steel the American people to harder blows and to inspire them to greater effort!

But in the face of hard facts, what can these speeches avail! For even with their strict censorship the American authorities have not been able to keep all the truth from becoming known to their people. Moreover, these facts are continuously being added to by the continuing exploits of the Japanese Navy. And as Captain Hideo Hiraide, the Japanese Navy Spokesman, intimated the other day concerning an impending announcement, when this next important announcement of Imperial Headquarters is released to the world, how much less meaning will America's Navy Day have than ever before!

History of Asiatic Ideals

The history of Japanese art is the history of Asiatic ideals—the beach where each successive wave of Eastern thought has left its sand-ripple as it beat against the national consciousness. Yet I linger with dismay on the threshold of an attempt to make an intelligible summary of those art-ideals. For art, like the diamond net of Indra, reflects the whole chain in every link. It exists at no period in any final mould. It is always a growth, defying the dissecting knife of the chronologist. To discourse on a particular phase of its development means to deal with infinite causes and effects throughout its past and present. Art with us, as elsewhere, is the expression of the highest and noblest of our national culture, so that, in order to understand it, we must pass in review the various phases of Confucian philosophy; the different ideals which the Buddhist mind has from time to time revealed; those mighty political cycles which have one after another unfurled the by banner of nationality; the reflection in patriotic thought of the lights of poetry and the shadows of heroic characters; and the echoes, alike of the wailing of a multitude, and of the mad-seeming merriment of the laughter of a race. (Excerpt from Kakuzo Okakura's "The Ideals of the East")

The Nation's Temper

Calmness of behavior, composure of mind, should not be disturbed by passion of any kind. I remember when, during the late war with China, a regiment left a certain town, a large concourse of people flocked to the station to bid farewell to the general and his army. On this occasion an American resident resorted to the place, expecting to witness loud demonstrations, as the nation itself was highly excited and there were fathers, mothers, wives, and sweethearts of the soldiers in the crowd. The American was strangely disappointed; for as the whistle blew and the train began to move, the hats of thousands of people were silently taken off and their heads bowed in reverential farewell: no waving of handkerchiefs, no word uttered, but deep silence in which only an attentive ear could catch a few broken sobs. (Excerpt from Inazo Nitobe's "Bushido, The Soul of Japan")

A Year Ago Today

October 25, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

The Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate today approved by a vote of 13 to 11 the motion presented by Senator Alben Barkley of Kentucky, to broaden the ship arming bill so as to enable United States merchantmen to sail to belligerent ports in combat zones.

* * *

President Roosevelt today issued an executive order establishing an "Office of Facts and Figures." This new office is directed "to formulate programs designed to facilitate widespread and accurate understanding of the status and progress of national defense efforts and defense policies and activities of the Government."

* * *

The Vichy Government has been informed that 300 British and de Gaullist troops have entered French Somaliland and have reached as far as Da Fenaito which is 30 kilometers to the northwest of Tadjourah.

* * *

The second contingent of 24 Chungking students to receive training in the American Air Force arrived in Hongkong today. They are the pick of the crop of Chungking's prospective aviators, being selected from the air force at Langchow. They will study for two years at the Los Angeles Aviation School.

* * *

Commodity prices in Shanghai, which had been gradually on the upgrade since the beginning of August, when the British and American freezing of Japanese and Chinese assets forced Shanghai's foreign trade with non-yen areas to total stoppage registered a perpendicular climb to unprecedentedly high levels immediately following the Mid-Autumn Festival settlements on October 6.

FALL OF CURRENCY STRUCTURE OF CHUNGKING EXPECTED SOON

Anglo-U.S. Financial Aids Fail to Revitalize Its Economy Now in Process of Deterioration

By SHIGEO IMURA

Special to the Japan Times Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

(Continued from Yesterday)

On May 1, 1931, the Central Bank of China issued the "convertible customs gold note" in five denominations of 10, 5 and 1 customs gold units and one-fifth and one-tenth of the gold unit, which was sold at the officially fixed exchange rates of the customs gold unit and silver currency. This is the origin of the present customs gold note, which the Chungking regime has put in the list of its currencies. Its use having been limited to payments of certain categories of customs duties, the volume of the original customs gold note was restricted to a great extent immediately prior to and after the start of the China Affair. But with the progress of the China Affair, the Chinese authorities in a new order promptly prohibited the use of the customs gold note issued by the Central Bank, and at the same time effected revisions in the exchange rates of the customs gold unit. As soon as the customs gold unit system was established, the value of the unit was fixed at 0.4 American dollar and 19.726d. in terms of pound sterling. Later on, its exchange basis was altered to 6d. in terms of British currency, and further raised to 8d. following the outbreak of the Pacific war. On January 1, 1941, the rate of the gold unit as against fapi was revised from 7.058 yuan to 9.45 yuan and on March 18 the value of the unit was finally fixed at 9.70 yuan in terms of the new Chungking currency.

It is evident that the ultimate object of the latest currency understanding between the Anglo-American nations and Chungking is to wage a currency war against the Tokyo-Nanking combination. It seems that the Chungking regime has placed the new bank notes in a position categorically opposed to the new fapi issued by the Central Reserve Bank at Nanking. These new bank notes are those bearing the name of Chungking issued after 1940. In China, the main and branch offices of banks separately assume the responsibility for the notes they issue in different places, and therefore, each bank note invariably bears the name of the place wherein the issue bank is located, signifying the area of its circulation. Following this customary practice, the new customs gold note bears the name of Chungking. Moreover, all bank notes bearing the name of Chungking are circulating throughout the area under the control of Chungking. As the Chinese people and the issue banks are not so particular about the place of issue printed on a bank note, Chungking notes are finding their way into occupied China. Bank notes issued by the banks of Chungking interests in North China, for instance, were accepted by the respective banks in Shanghai, after being driven out of North China by the Federal Reserve Bank note. It is under these circumstances that the Chungking regime has been attempting to wage a monetary war against the Nanking Government. For this purpose, the new bank notes are officially valued at one-sixteenth of the customs gold note; whereas those bank notes issued before 1939 are worth one-twentieth of the customs gold note. This means that the value of the new and old fapi has been fixed at 4 against 5 and the latter naturally is being shunned in the Chungking area. Yet both are actually circulating at parity on the open market, and as a result, the old notes briskly circulate, while the new ones are being increasingly hoarded. By positively supporting the new notes against old ones in this manner, Chungking is apparently scheming to drive the old fapi notes into the area under the control of the Nanking Government, so that the inflated old notes may be withdrawn from circulation at the expense of the latter. But it is certain that this scheme cannot succeed, particularly when Japan is enjoying highly favorable positions in East Asia.

Controlled by Allies

Ever since the inauguration of the system of the fapi stabilization funds, the note-issuing right of Chungking has been in the hands of Britain and the United States. In the past, both London and New York used to print fapi, while the currency which the Chungking regime was authorized to issue was limited to auxiliary notes in small denominations that were printed mostly in Hongkong. But with the establishment of Japanese control over a greater portion of the transportation systems in China, it became impossible for London and New York to send printed bank notes to Chungking, with the result that printing machines were installed in Chungking in September, last year, and various bank notes have since been printed there.

This, however, does not signify that the Chungking regime has restored its right to issue currency, which still remains in the hands of the United States and Britain. The system of linking the American dollar pegged customs gold note with the new bank notes has thus been set up under the strict supervision of the United States and Britain.

America accommodated the aforesaid credit of 500,000,000 dollars to General Chiang Kai-shek as part of the issue basis of the new customs gold note. Formerly, the United States and Britain quite often declared that they granted credits to replenish the foreign funds of the Chungking regime, but this time the United States announced that a portion of the new loan would be employed as an issue reserve of the customs gold note. Notwithstanding such a claim, no connection actually exists between the American dollar and the new customs gold note of Chungking. In other words, the customs gold note in question is neither an exchange currency nor a convertible bank note that can be used in lieu of American currency. Again it is said that the issue amount of the customs gold note will be limited to 50 million yuan.

It is utterly futile to attempt to maintain the value of Chungking fapi on the strength of 50 million yuan of the customs gold note under the present inflationary conditions in unoccupied China, where the circulation of the new legal tender issued after 1939 alone is estimated at figures anywhere between 10,000 and 15,000 million yuan. On the assumption that the circulation is 10,000 million yuan, 100 yuan of fapi should be 0.5 yuan in terms of the customs gold note and 0.5 dollar in American currency. And if the circulation reaches 15,000 million, 100 yuan of fapi is to be less than 0.22 yuan in the customs gold note and 0.22 dollar in terms of American money. In spite of this, the value of the customs gold note is set at 16 yuan in terms of the new legal tender and 20 yuan in terms of the old fapi. This makeshift currency stabilization arrangement fully indicates that the Chiang administration arrangement fully indicates that the Chiang administration has been confronted with a grave crisis to halt the rapid enlargement of monetary confusion.

Trust Nanking Notes

Urban inhabitants in China, it appears, are not willing to remain satisfied with the new system of bank note circulation. Having experienced the baneful effect of bad money quite often in the past years, they are now invariably on the alert when receiving paper currency. To cite a recent example in Tientsin, the rikishamen in that city welcome clean paper money these days; whereas they in former days used to prefer stained paper money to clean ones, considering the dirtiness as evidence of being bona fide money kept long in circulation. This change is indicative of the fact that the masses in North China are now placing absolute confidence in the Federal Reserve Bank note, thanks to the enhanced political strength of the administrative authorities of that region.

In contrast to city dwellers, farmers generally take things easy, and naturally become victims of bad money. Poor farmers who have no surplus crops to exchange for money are not seriously affected, but wealthy farmers are the greatest sufferers. The Chinese people in general place greater importance on goods than on money and are in the habit of converting money as much as possible into goods in an attempt to forestall depreciation in the purchasing value of the currency. Farmers carefully refrain from selling out their surplus crops at harvest seasons. They sell their crops little by little as they need cash or on the higher market. In no case they sell out foodstuffs needed for their families. In such circumstances, these farmers are not so seriously affected all at once even if the paper money in their possession were reduced to a scrap of paper. On the other hand, it is true that paper notes which are rejected by sensitive city dwellers flow into the hands of the agrarian people, who are easy-going and nonchalant; and once a currency flows into farming villages in China, it takes time for its return to circulation. In this sense, the rural areas in China constitute a kind of chest for the storage of scrapped paper money.

(To Be Concluded)

Flowering Grasses

Motosuki

Flowering Susuki's many sleeves
invite
In this fair field a lingering
stay,
But coldly turns the Autumn
from their sight,
And leaves the scene to Winter
grey.

Profiles

Masayuki Tani

Masayuki Tani is a quiet, affable man. He is a man who abhors unpleasant scenes and displays of anger, a man who recognizes and acknowledges the folly of useless friction and contention. He is a man who believes in diplomacy and who, through tact and savoir-faire, essays to smooth the path of discordancy.

His enemies, or perhaps, not his enemies but rather those who envy him in his present success, condemn him for his affability, for his peace-loving methods. They point to his past difficulties and stigmatize.

"See, he is too easy-going. He lacks the force to assert his will. He is too amiable a man to contend with the exigency of the critical situation at present."

They then take his past career and point out its two unfortunate highlights. They refer to the time, a few years ago, when having awaited France's agreement, he failed to obtain her acknowledgment of his appointment as the new Ambassador to France. Next, they cite the unfortunate failure of his measures, when, appointed to a position next to the then Foreign Minister Nomura, he was unable to solve the trade bureau issue for which he had striven so diligently. These, they say, are the results of his affability, of his over-diplomatic methods.

He Has Will of Iron

His friends, those who believe in him, disdain to scorn the views of those who condemn him, for they know the man and the inherent greatness which lies within him. They know that underlying a veneer of affability and good-cheer, there lies an inflexible will of iron. Seemingly an easy man on the surface, it is this hidden quality of steel which grates against the coercive and demandant methods employed by those opposing him.

The unfortunate rebuff encountered when France refused to consider his appointment to ambassadorship was not directed at him personally. Although it was instigated indirectly through a conversation, in which he voiced the resentment of the Japanese people concerning the shipments of military equipment to Chungking through the supply routes of French Indo China, the refusal of France to acknowledge his appointment was directed, not at Tani, but at the Japanese nation as a whole. However unresponsible Tani may have been for the situation, he found himself in an exceedingly embarrassing and uncomfortable position. With his inability to establish the promised trade bureau following so closely upon this rebuff, his prospects for the future loomed dishearteningly obscure.

The fact that, despite these inauspicious episodes in his career, he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs speaks for itself. No man, who was not capable, dependable, or trustworthy, would have qualified for this vital post, for, concerned with the crucial, dynamic affairs of Japan with the outside world, this post virtually dealt with the very core of Japan's titanic foreign policies.

When it was decided that the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs be established, someone once commented that with the institution of the new Ministry, relieving much of the work discharged by the Foreign Office, the possibility of a great man emerging to succeed the eminent Foreign Minister, Shigenori Togo, was imminently slight. This shows not only an exasperating lack of understanding but a dangerous fallacy in thought.

Job Still Important

On the surface, with the decision for the establishment of the new Ministry alleviating much of its work dealing with East Asia, the duties of the Foreign Office appear more or less minimized. This is only the surface glance of a casual observer, for although much of its duties have been relieved with the initiation of the new Ministry, its most important duty, the execution of the country's diplomatic policies, is maintained and discharged within its office.

Diplomacy in any country looms as one of its greatest assets or one of its greatest weaknesses ,for it is through diplomacy that a country in peacetime determines its status with the outside world.

With Japan in the midst of a critical world struggle, upon whose outcome rests the destiny and fate of the world at large, the care and finesse with which Japan discharges her diplomatic negotiations in the future looms imminently important, for it is by the efficiency of her diplomatic policies that, in the negotiations following Japan's victory in the War of Greater East Asia, Japan will be able to issue and uphold her status throughout this world.

With diplomatic relations being handled by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tani, as its head, finds himself in an extremely necessary and vital position. The basis for future relations must be laid now, and the dischargement of this commission lies in the capable hands of this man. The very importance of this

(Continued on Page 5)

BRITAIN NEEDS 30,000,000 TONS DURING WAR TO IMPORT GOODS

No Prospect Seen of England Ever Constructing Bottoms to Make Up for Losses

By INOSUKE SUMI
(From the Koa)

The far-flung war theaters of today, the battlefield in Eastern Europe, the battle in the western desert of North Africa and Japan's control of the Indian Ocean is all but a part of this great World War between the Axis and the Allies. Although the magnitude of this world wide struggle need not be described, there is, however, two conclusive facts in the present situation.

First, Japan's mastery of the Indian Ocean and the gradual extension of the battle in Europe have brought nearer the day when Japan and her Axis partners, Germany and Italy, can cooperate more closely in the Indian Ocean.

Second, with the Anglo-American loss of sea power, Australia is now isolated, Britain is cut off from India, her arsenal, and Calcutta, the last door for aid to China, has been rendered ineffective as a base in East Asia. Furthermore, the United States in continuing her aid to Britain with supply of ships, munitions and guns is steadily endangering the fate of America.

In the past no nation has ever gained victory without the control of the seas. Today, this factor has become more significant and unless this important problem of war and shipping, or in a more larger sense, the mastery of the seas, is thoroughly acknowledged it is most difficult to determine the course of events in the present world struggle. With its widely scattered battlefields, transportation is a far greater problem today than in the last Great War. On the country's ability to send troops and supplies to the battlefront hangs the decision of victory or defeat. In other words the present sea warfare can be termed as "a battle for transportation."

Huge Total Sunk

Since the outbreak of the war, the Axis forces in the battle against shipping have been so successful the Allies are alarmed over their huge losses. The number of Allied ships already sunk far exceeds the total number of shipping, amounting to 5,000,000 tons, sunk during the four years of last great war. At the very moment the Soviet Union, Chungking and Australia are all demanding quick shipment of military supplies but the rapid sinking of cargo ships by the Axis submarines has forced Britain and America into a difficult predicament.

In the United States President Roosevelt, in view of the pressing public opinion in America, has issued a self-confident statement that the total ship construction in the United States for this year will be 8,000,000 tons and in the following year it will be increased to 15,000,000 tons or an aggregate of 23,000,000 tons. However, this statement was not received so optimistically in America. The magazine Fortune, in commenting on the President's statement states that if the demand for shipping merely meets the minimum the national defense requirements Britain and America in the present situation will not have sufficient shipping tonnage necessary for an offensive in Europe or in the Pacific,

As revealed in this comment, the shipping problem for the Allies have reached a critical stage and no matter how desperate an attempt is made by President Roosevelt to save the situation the losses cannot be so easily replaced as, in America, there is a shortage of shipyards, skilled labor and construction material.

If the present rate of shipping losses continue, Britain, even with the aid from America, will be compelled to sue for armistice. The reason for her failure in North Africa and her string of defeats in East Asia boils down to the lack of bottoms. Also the appeal for a Second Front by the Soviet Premier Josef Stalin will not be materialized until the Allies shipping problem is solved.

No Solution Found

Although it is reported that in their meeting some time ago, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Roosevelt discussed the methods of checking the decline in their sea power, no solution seems to have been reached as military leaders of both nations are feverishly attempting to counter the submarine menace. The hard pressed British are said to have invented a new weapon to deal with this submarine menace while, in the meantime, heated debate on reorganization of sea route and protection of convoys is being carried out. From America it is reported that the Secretary of Navy Colonel Frank Knox has submitted shipbuilding companies to speed up construction. Meanwhile, the London Observer urges the establishment of air transport ships as the only solution to the submarine menace and writes that these transport ships could easily make a non-stop flight across the Atlantic with a load of foodstuff, munitions and even light tanks and pursuit planes.

As to whether these plans when put into operation would solve their problem cannot be foreseen but it clearly indicates that their situation is desperate and that every attempt to diminish their shipping crisis is being made.

At the start of the war the number of Allied vessels aggregated 45,000,000 tons, including chartered ships of the neutral countries and those that were captured. This huge total amounted to approximately 65 per cent of the world's merchant shipping. Up to the end of June the number of Allied vessels destroyed reported in German communiques are 18,500,000 tons British and 3,000,000 tons American. The enemy ships sunk by the Imperial Japanese Navy up to July 27 number 347 vessels. This would mean that about one half of the Allied merchant fleet has now been sent to the bottom.

Low Shipbuilding Capacity

Then what is the construction capacity of the British and American shipyards. Their annual shipbuilding capacity can reasonably be estimated at 1,300,000 tons—in the two-year period between September 1939 to September 1941 the merchantmen built in America totalled 740,000 tons and British shipbuilding fixed at 900,000 tons annually. With such a shipbuilding ability the Anglo-American powers will not be able to restore the pressing situation.

If the Axis continue to destroy 7,200,000 tons of enemy shipping annually it can be calculated that the remaining Allied merchant fleet of 20,000,000 tons plus the yearly production of 1,300,000 tons would be wiped out in another two or three years.

During the pre-war days, to import vital goods from abroad, Britain had 15,500,000 tons of shipping available. With the outbreak of the war this was raised to 20,000,000 tons. In other words, she depended for 76 per cent of her foodstuffs and other daily necessities on import from overseas or roughly over 10,000,000 tons. As in the pre-war days, if she could obtain these supplies from the European continent a minimum of 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons would be sufficient. But as it is today, all her necessary materials have to be shipped from the United States and to maintain her war effort at least 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 tons of shipping which can make seven to eight round-trips are required. On top of this, 10,000,000 tons of ships used by the British in transporting supplies to the homeland from other parts of the world has to be added.

30,000,000 Tons Needed

For wartime Britain, the import or war equipment and gas is also most vital in carrying on the war. Thus to gain a steady flow of these vital materials she must have a merchant fleet of 23,000,000 tons at the minimum. Here is an interesting comment by a famous Dutch shipping expert, Heringa, pointing to the importance of shipping to the British. He states that it is necessary for Britain to have a merchant fleet of 30,000,000 tons to maintain her wartime structure. If this required tonnage is not provided, then Britain is faced with an ultimate collapse. As stated before, the Anglo-American shipping available to the British today is only 20,000,000 tons. This shortage in sea transportation facility must be termed as a death blow to the British.

The Allies have also lost most of their long held territories with abundant raw materials which the Axis have gained to their advantage. Japan with her historic naval victories has occupied the world's most richest areas of natural resources and is now concentrating full force in their development. The other Axis nations, Germany and Italy, with their successful campaigns now have at their disposal the large cotton supply in Europe, the raw materials and resources of North Africa and the oil of the Caucasus. At the outset of the war the Allied strategy was the economic blockade against the Axis. This has failed miserably and instead together with the huge loss of merchantmen they have been completely cut off from the economic resources of the world.

In the Periodicals

King, Vol. 18, No. 11, November, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Dai Nippon Yubenkai Kodansha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Feature articles: Burning Spirit of Reverence for the Emperor and Explusion of Foreigners, Highlights of a Round-Table Conference on National Character of America and Britain and Its Inhumanity, 70th Anniversary of Promulgation of Conscription System, and Discussions on Competent Farm Villages.